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TEST BAN'S POLITICAL, MILITARY BENEFITS CITED

PM131309 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Sep 86 First Edition p 4

[Academician Ye. Primakov "Topic of the Day": "The Moratorium's Universality. Thoughts on the Political and Military Effectiveness of Halting Nuclear Tests"]

[Text] There are military political decisions which play a fundamental role in giving rise to new trends and opening up fundamentally new paths for the development of the international situation. The Soviet leadership's decision to extend the nuclear test moratorium to 1 January 1987 is certainly one such. The USSR took it upon itself to halt these tests in a situation where the United States is continuing its nuclear explosions at the test site in Nevada. It was no easy decision for the Soviet side. But it was done. It was done with due consideration, not impulsively and not under the influence of any short-term considerations of expediency, as is made clear once again by M.S. Gorbachev's answers to the newspaper RUDE PRAVO's questions.

A New Approach

The Soviet Union's unilateral cessation of nuclear tests is the practical implementation of the foreign policy line outlined at the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum and given its final form in the 27th Party Congress materials. The CPSU proclaimed that the only way out of the rigid military confrontation, which could result in a lethal explosion for the whole of human civilization, is new approaches to relations between states, and these approaches demand new political thinking. One of the main elements in this thinking is renunciation of attempts to acquire a military advantage over the opposing side as a means of safeguarding one's own security. In other words, a very important conclusion was drawn to the effect that given the present level and real prospects of scientific and technical advances in the military area it would be unwise to rely entirely on military methods of safeguarding security. Political means are needed above all.

Positive ideas acquire real value only when they are given material form. The best way to do this is by example -- the ability to put one's own ideas into practice. The USSR has demonstrated this ability. The creation of a substantial opportunity for an accord with the United States on halting nuclear tests, in our view, outweighs the cost the USSR has deliberately borne in extending the moratorium for the fourth time. It should be noted in particular that it is a question of an accord that takes into account the need for reliable verification [kontrol] of its implementation. No one is suggesting merely that tests should stop, as certain Western opponents of a moratorium would have it. The halting of tests is meant to ensure the commencement of talks and success in achieving a verifiable treaty-based ban on nuclear tests.

Breakthrough

The USSR's decision on an 18-month unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests is a proposal to the United States to accomplish a BREAKTHROUGH [capitalized passages published in boldface] in political thinking in the chief military area. The halting of nuclear tests is geared to curtailing a very dangerous present-day process -- the qualitative improvement of nuclear weapons. Moreover, it is a UNIVERSAL measure in the disarmament sphere which can simultaneously limit the development of all nuclear systems -- strategic, medium-range, and operation-tactical. [paragraph continues]

In addition to that a test ban is the quickest and most radical of all the currently feasible arms limitation steps: it avoids a large number of problems connected with technical, strategic, geostrategic, and political imbalances.

It must also be said that the cessation of nuclear tests can play an important part in nuclear nonproliferation, and this problem is becoming an increasingly urgent one. As is known, a substantial number of countries is seeking to create nuclear weapons. The danger is aggravated by the fact that these countries (for example, Israel, South Africa, Pakistan, and South Korea) are threatening their neighbors and are actively involved in regional conflicts. Their reaching the "nuclear mark" may not only pose a serious and direct threat to a number of neighboring states, but also make the world situation even more unstable and, perhaps, spark off a nuclear conflagration.

The Political Aspect

Furthermore, the cessation of nuclear tests can lead to a change in the world social and political climate more effectively than any other immediate, one-shot measure. It can confidently be predicted that in the event of a Soviet-American accord the atmosphere will be right for considerably greater trust between the two countries and this will have very great, even decisive importance in the creation of a favorable climate for resolving dangerous regional conflicts -- in the Near East, west and south Asia, Central America, and Africa.

The USSR's decision to extend the nuclear test moratorium, a product of the new political thinking, takes into maximum consideration the sentiments and opinions of politicians, scientists, specialists, and broad strata of the population in various countries. But when switching to the new political thinking it is necessary to take into account the growing role of public opinion in all parts of the world.

During M.S. Gorbachev's 14 July 1986 meeting with the participants of the Moscow international scientists' conference major scientific figures from the United States, Britain, Italy, France, Japan, and Sweden appealed to the CPSU Central Committee general secretary to extend the moratorium. A similar appeal was made to the Soviet and U.S. leaders by the "Delhi Six" (Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Tanzania, and Sweden). Public opinion polls in the United States also show a trend toward an increasing percentage of opponents of nuclear tests. The fact that the Soviet moratorium, despite having been ignored initially by the U.S. press, subsequently, as it was repeatedly extended, acquired a widespread reputation and popularity is no insignificant factor in this.

The Role of the Public

Even when they are protecting their own specific interests, the leaders of the capitalist world cannot turn a blind eye to the importance of public opinion in the elaboration of political decisions. So they try to manipulate it. The consideration of public opinion as a very important factor capable of influencing policy and the desire to prevent malicious manipulation of the public are an essential ingredient of our approach to international affairs. And this has proved its worth.

It is possible to construct a chain of cause and effect: The Soviet Union extends its moratorium four times -- this considerably undermines the myths of the "Soviet military threat" and of the "propaganda nature of Soviet foreign policy initiatives -- a shift in public opinion in the United States, other NATO countries, and Japan -- a certain difference of opinion between the United States and a number of its allies concerning the possibility of compromises vis-a-vis the USSR -- a slight shift in the positions of the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives on questions connected with talks with the USSR, including those on halting nuclear tests.

The chain lacks the final link -- a change in the U.S. Administration's stance. But it can be concluded that irrespective of whether it goes along with the USSR's proposal on banning all nuclear explosions, prefers to hold talks on lowering the threshold, simulates movement, or generally marks time it will be under mounting pressure. But the U.S. Administration already has less room for maneuver than before. To all appearances, this is bound to affect the atmosphere of the next presidential elections in the United States to some extent.

Their "Arguments"

In his replies to the RUDE PRAVO chief editor the CPSU Central Committee general secretary gave a vivid account of the whole range of aspirations which gave rise to the fierce opposition to a nuclear test ban and conducted a most convincing expose of the pseudoarguments used by the champions of nuclear rivalry. Washington has already tried out a whole series of "arguments" against the Soviet proposal to join the moratorium. First it was fictitious problems of verification [kontrol] and then, when the USSR had clearly demonstrated that they in fact do not exist, it was forced to switch to arguments about links between the continuation of nuclear tests and security for the United States and its allies. And the U.S. military are putting forward the thesis that tests are important not only for the qualitative development of nuclear weapons and the switch to other systems, in particular implementation of the "star wars" (SDI) program, but also as a means of checking the combat capability of existing nuclear armaments. But whereas tests actually are needed in order to qualitatively improve nuclear weapons, they are not essential to check existing nuclear warheads, according to the authoritative opinion of leading U.S., other Western, and Soviet scientists. Consequently, when they insist on the continuation of nuclear tests, U.S. politicians and military men are in fact talking not about security, which is based on maintaining strategic military parity with the USSR, but about efforts to overcome it and achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union.

It must be said too that the very refusal by the United States to halt nuclear weapon tests refutes more convincingly than any effort of logic the thesis of official Washington military policy that the United States is seeking to deliver mankind from nuclear weapons -- a thesis they use in the attempt to validate the SDI program, which is in fact geared to obtaining a first nuclear strike potential.

We are living in a nuclear-space era, an interrelated, albeit contradictory world. In these conditions the time for making decisions is extremely limited and quickly passes. Realization of this fact not only by the Soviet Union, but by the United States and all other states is meant to pave the way to new political thinking without which mankind would probably be condemning itself to the slippery slope.

MORATORIUM PROPOSAL TESTS U.S. FOREIGN POLICY

PM141238 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Sep 86 First Edition p 4

[Political observer Vsevolod Ovchinnikov article under the general heading "Constructive Dialogue Needed": "Touchstone"]

[Text] On the day PRAVDA published M.S. Gorbachev's replies to questions from Z. Horeni, chief editor of RUDE PRAVO, I was flying back to Moscow from Harare. Consequently the ideas expressed in that document were added to my impressions of the nonaligned countries' forum, highlighting the indissoluble connection between the right to life and the right to development.

The arms race must be curbed, both to preserve life on the planet and to put an end to poverty and backwardness -- such was the main theme of the conference in the Zimbabwean capital. To prevent mankind's destruction as a result of nuclear war -- this is a question which must be resolved, otherwise the posing of all other questions becomes senseless, R. Mugabe, the nonaligned movement's chairman, stated. He recalled that just one-fifth of the total annual military spending in the world would be enough to completely end hunger on our planet before the end of the century.

The leaders of almost 100 states who assembled in Harare welcomed the Soviet moratorium and urged Washington to follow Moscow's example. The idea was clearly expressed from the conference platform that the ending of nuclear explosions is not just a declaration but an action, and that the Soviet moratorium, extended now for the fourth time, is a political and military reality and evidence of the fact that the trend toward reason and common sense, a trend which can and must be consolidated, actually exists in world politics.

The mood at the nonaligned countries' conference illustrates the change which has taken place in world public opinion under the influence of the Soviet initiatives. The arguments in favor of going on with explosions have faded and withered like a fig leaf, revealing the opponents of the moratorium in all their ugly political nakedness.

Who will agree that the joint ending of tests cannot be verified if U.S. specialists are allowed to install their seismographs around the Soviet test range in Semipalatinsk (where, moreover, the only tremors recorded are those in Nevada), when Soviet scientists can detect from their territory even those U.S. explosions which the Pentagon does not want to announce?

Who will believe that the United States is forced to catch the Soviet Union up in modernizing its arsenals when it has already conducted more tests than all the other nuclear powers put together? (This is shown particularly graphically by the example of recent years: The USSR carried out 9 explosions in 1985 prior to the moratorium, the United States carried out 12. For more than 1 year now silence has reigned at the Soviet test ranges while in Nevada the number of tests in the same period is close to 20.)

Who will believe that you cannot be sure of the reliability of the existing arsenals without continuing tests? It is clear even to a nonspecialist that nuclear explosive is not some perishable product and that explosions are completely unnecessary to verify the other components. No words can conceal the main aim of the tests, which is glaringly obvious. It is to develop [razrabotka] new types of armaments. [paragraph continues]

Space-based nuclear weapons -- X-ray lasers with so-called nuclear triggers -- are being created [sozdavatsy]. Work is under way on preparing a completely new weapon, capable of striking targets both on earth and in space. Therefore, to claim that the ending of explosions will do nothing for the cause of nuclear disarmament is a hypocritical lie.

Hardly anyone will be fooled by the attempts to play off one side against the other: The argument is that the two powers had already "almost" agreed on a radical reduction of nuclear armaments when the Soviet moratorium interfered. That is not how matters are all all. Despite the USSR's efforts the sides have not moved an inch closer to an arms reduction agreement since the Geneva meeting. The U.S. Administration's actions have been in the opposite direction. There is the acceleration of the SDI and the other steps which undermine the ABM Treaty. There is the statement on withdrawing from the SALT II Treaty. There are the latest predatory "neoglobalist" actions against Libya, Nicaragua, and other countries. And there are the military maneuvers close to the Soviet Union -- from the North Sea and the Baltic to the Far East -- maneuvers unprecedented since the fifties.

In brief then, Washington has no convincing reason for refusing to join the Soviet moratorium -- other than to admit that bellicose imperialist circles need nuclear explosions to upset military-strategic parity; and that they are being conducted to create a qualitatively new weapon with which the White House hopes to wage and plans to win a nuclear war -- despite declarations on the impossibility of the former and the latter.

The attitude to nuclear tests is a touchstone on which the real essence and purpose of a nuclear state's foreign policy are judged. Those who strive for military superiority and who want to continue the arms race and extend it to space do not need a moratorium. A moratorium is a hindrance to those who are desperate for new, more sophisticated types of weapons, who profess the rule of force and who customarily resort to blackmail and diktat. A moratorium is unacceptable to those who fear honest competition with another social system in the sphere of the economy, democracy, and culture. Nuclear explosions are continued by those who do not care what happens to nature or to people's environment and for who the profits of the manufacturers of death are more important than the opinions and vital interests of hundreds of millions of people throughout the world.

Herein lie the reasons for the anxious silence with which Washington official circles greeted the new Soviet document. The Soviet leader's replies to the Czechoslovak newspaper and the facts and arguments that they contain are simply being ignored. And like so many times before, attempts are being made to divert public attention with some artifically exaggerated ballyhoo.

Washington surely does not lack experience of manipulating public opinion. Only on this occasion it will not succeed in fooling anyone. The attitude to a full ban on nuclear explosions has become in our day the most convincing indication of political leaders' approach to disarmament, international security, and the cause of peace. This is a particular test of historic maturity. And the Washington administration must take that test before the gaze of all mankind.

'TOP PRIORITY' ON MORATORIUM, GORBACHEV INTERVIEW

LD152333 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 14 Sep 86

["Top Priority" program presented by Vladimir Pozner with Dr Radomir Bogdanov and Dr Sergey Plekhanov -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Pozner] How do you do, ladies and gentlemen. This is Vladimir Pozner presenting "Top Priority." With me on the panel, as usual, are Drs Radomir Bogdanov and Sergey Plekhanov. The theme for today I think is obvious. Let's look at the answers that the general secretary of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee, Mikhail Gorbachev, gave to the Czech newspaper RUDE PRAVO. I would like to begin with perhaps a somewhat cynical statement, but it's a cynical statement that we've been hearing in the West, which is upon looking at these answers, I repeat, the reaction is: So what else is new! Deja vu, it's all been said. This kind of dismissing it, kind as if it weren't really all that important. I'd like you to begin at least by examining that approach and what those answers really mean.

[Bogdanov] You know, Vladimir, my first impression is that there is a kind of blackout in American mass media about that interview. [passage omitted]

[Bogdanov] My difficulty is what to do with our listeners and how to deal with that interview in that case when American mass media didn't pay attention to that very important thing. Should we tell our listeners over there about what it's all about or we should just comment? [passage indistinct]

[Pozner] Obviously what I would ask you gentlemen to do is to point out the salient features of the interview so as to make it clear why we consider it to be important. Perhaps you would do that, or begin, Dr Plekhanov? [passage omitted: Plekhanov says a most important point was to outline the meaning of the Soviet moratorium in face of continuing U.S. tests, response to Soviet moratorium confirms that the USSR is right; Pozner sums up by referring to the importance of the moratorium and asks what other point can be brought up]

[Bogdanov] The other point of importance to my mind is that the (?policy) of response to that moratorium is just to signal to us how the other side is serious about nuclear disarmament, because, why, they're insisting on moratoria. Not only because the substance of it is very important because it's a most simple, you know, step in bringing all [words indistinct] with disarmament, creating a proper environment, political environment, mutual trust, if you like. In the environment of mutual trust you can go ahead quicker than you are doing now. That is what moratorium is meant, number two.

Then, you know, I would like to call the attention of our listeners to one very important point of that interview, to rather a question that the secretary general put in his interview, the secretary general of the Communist Party. He put it very bluntly, and very, you know, frankly. What it's all about, why USA does not reciprocate us in that very important (?problem). Are they preparing for nuclear war? If it is so, (?then it's), the behavior of this administration is very logical. They're just getting ready for a new war, they're modernizing their nuclear weapons, they're building new and new warheads more acurate and with the bigger (?toll weight). Then their policy is quite clear and we need an answer to that.

Then I would like to call our listeners' attention to another very important point. That interview is made before meeting, before a meeting between two foreign ministers which is to take place on the 18th and 19th of September, and the importance of this meeting is that discussion at that meeting should signal to us if there is any ground, if there is any grounds for the summit meeting that people are talking about very very much, and it is again, you know, formulated very clearly in that interview that we are very much for that meeting. But we still have in mind one or two practical disarmament problems which have to be resolved during that....

[Pozner, interrupting] We'll get back to that in a (?minute). You made a point there that I'd like to enlarge on and perhaps, you could, Dr Plekhanov, and that is that the moratorium would seem to be a testing stone that would define a government's, society's, attitude towards the whole issue of nuclear disarmament or the arms race. Do you think that's so and do you feel that that is point that was made strongly in this interview?

[Plekhanov] That's right. That's exactly the point. Comrade Corbachev ran down the arguments against the moratorium, arguments in favor of continuing the testing of nuclear weapons, and he went through all the formal objections that were made by the U.S. Government, largely concerned with verification, with the number of tests, with the kinds of weapons that are being tested, with the problem of reliability testing which we have discussed in one of our "Top Priority" shows. And then he, I think, was able to demonstrate very persuasively that all those objections are worth nothing because if there has been any questions they have been removed by the (?acts) of the Soviet Government and the proposals that we have made concerning verification and so on. And so the year that has passed since the Soviet moratorium started has revealed what are the real objections to a moratorium and I think one of the very vivid portions of the Gorbachev interview had to do with this litany of why the moratorium is not necessary. He said if you want military superiority, of course you don't need a moratorium. [passage omitted]

[Pozner] Did you want to say something Dr Bogdanov?

[Bogdanov] Yeh, I just would like to say one thing. You know, it happens so that nowadays moratorium is the focusing point of the policies of two countries. It's a real testing ground for the genuine arms control, genuine desire to get rid of nuclear weapons, and if you read carefully that interview you will see that the secretary general went out of his, you know, to sum up all the American objections, the whole American position, and he gave answers to any one of American objections to the moratorium. I believe they sound very convincing and I wish our American listeners, that they read it....

[Pozner, interrupting] And not only our American listeners but our listeners that we have all over the world.

[Bogdanov] All over the world, that they read it carefully.

[Plekhanov] If they had an opportunity, I'm not sure they have the opportunity.

[Bogdanov] That's why, Sergey, that's why I'm giving that advice to our listeners because, and I started my comment with my worry, you know, that they have no opportunity to read it because it has not been given a proper, you know, place in the Western and American mass media.

[Pozner] When I interrupted you a couple of minutes ago you were talking about what General Secretary Gorbachev had said concerning a possible summit meeting, U.S.-Soviet summit meeting. Now, in the United States you get the impression, at least when you read the U.S. newspapers, that to begin with at Geneva the two leaders absolutely agreed to have a summit in 1986, regardless of anything. That's the impression you get, and number two that of course there will be a summit, it's a foregone conclusion that there will be a summit. And in fact we know that President Reagan has on several occasion spoken about internal pressures in the Soviet Union that are going to push and force the general secretary to go for this summit, and so on. I think that in connection with that what he said in this interview makes it quite clear just what the Soviet position is on a summit, and I would appreciate it if either of you would elucidate a little bit on that subject for our listeners.

[Plekhanov] There are several points there. Number 1, yes the Soviet Union is preparing for the summit and we consider a summit to be important and we think that a summit can become a major event in Soviet-American relations. But it can be such an event and can serve a good purpose providing there is progress on at least one or two major substantive points concerning the problem of the arms race. This is what the summit is for. Not in order to, you know, to get together and let Comrade Gorbachev see the beauties of Washington D.C. or some other place. So that is an important point because there is a danger with all the proclivities of the American media and the American politicians for window dressing, for really making a big fuss over nothing and creating false impressions, creating illusions. There is a danger that if there is a summit without substance, that those people who are not really interested in stopping the arms race, but want simply a lot of window dressing to put people to sleep, that those people'll be able to say well don't you see everything is going fine.

[Bogdanov] Yeh, and you know there is one point which confirms very much what you have said just now. Just let's have a look at what has happened after the Geneva Summit meeting.

[Plekhanov] Exactly.

[Bogdanov] We, all of us, we have expected that will bring us to very nearby arms control, real arms control solutions. But between Geneva and now we have no progress at all in those controls. I would say even that things became worse than they were at the time of the summit meeting. So we have an impression that all that period was used by the American side as a cover up for the arms race. Now, we have all the right to suspect that if the summit meeting will go the way they want it to go, that will be another cover, maybe more serious for the arms race and for American breakthrough to the outer space, you know. Now what worries me and really makes me very unhappy, that's the distortion of the truth, you know, if you, distortion of the spirit of Geneva, distortion of the situation. For instance, we have a number of meetings of different groups of Soviet and American experts. The other side, the American Administration, creates an impression that's all about summit meeting. Nothing [word indistinct]. It's just to prepare the meeting of two foreign ministers, which has nothing to do with the summit; for two foreign ministers have to find out whether there is a ground for the summit. Now my suspicion is, and growing suspicion, that the other side is creating, you know, a proper environment to blame the Soviet side, that just because of their policy the summit meeting didn't take place and if you know, you know, the people sitting at the places in Washington you may say that my suspicion is not groundless suspicion.

[Plekhanov] You know, one of those people, Kenneth Adelman, a few years ago made an immortal statement which I think quite often comes to mind when one thinks about these issues. He said the arms talks are a sham we have to practice in order to keep the

American people and the allies happy. He made that statement and he's never backtracked from it, and I think that says a lot about the attitude of the Reagan administration.

[Pozner] Well, thank you both very much. Hopefully now our listeners know a little bit more about what is really a very important interview and which sadly has not been made visible to the readership in the United States and in many other Western countries.

HALTING NUCLEAR TESTS NOW 'POLITICAL PROBLEM'

LD151915 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1710 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] Geneva, 15 Sep (TASS) -- The issue of halting nuclear tests is a kind of a touchstone by which the foreign policies of all states, both nuclear and non-nuclear, are being tested at present, Academician Petrosyants, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Utilization of Atomic Energy, said at a press conference here today. Having extended for the fourth time the unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions to 1 January 1987, the Soviet Union is creating favorable conditions for reaching a full and universal ban on nuclear weapons tests as a realistic measure for curbing the arms race and for disarmament.

A. Petrosyants stressed that the halting of tests constitutes today not a military-technical but a political problem. It is technically possible to ensure reliable registration of [registratsiya] even small explosions. This view is shared by a majority of scientists and specialists from all countries. The Soviet Union has already said that it is ready for monitoring, including on-site inspections.

Proceeding from this, the USSR has positively replied to the proposals of the "Delhi Six" to take part, together with experts of these countries, in resolving questions of monitoring a halt of nuclear tests in the USSR and the United States. The Soviet delegation has proposed to the U.S. side in Geneva to respond positively to this proposal. However, there is still no reply from the United States.

A. Petrosyants noted with regret that the U.S. side does not show efforts toward the necessary flexibility and compromise. As previously, U.S. representatives are pursuing a course toward the continuation of tests and not toward halting them and the corresponding monitoring.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUND TABLE'

LD150940 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 14 Sep 86

["International Observers Roundtable" program presented by All-Union Radio foreign policy commentator Boris Vasilyevich Andrianov, with Dmitriy Antonovich Volskiy, member of the ZA RUBEZHOM editorial board, and Vadim Nikolayevich Nekrasov, international observer of KOMMUNIST]

[Text] [Nekrasov] I belive that the main subject of our talk today is what the whole world is talking about -- namely, the replies by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary to the questions by Comrade Zdenek Horeni, editor-in-chief of the Czechoslovak Communist newspaper RUDE PRAVO. I believe I should start with the obvious fact that this new and most important USSR foreign policy document is linked in the most direct way with the fundamental propositions contained in the CPSU Central Committee general secretary's statement on Soviet television on 18 August. As you will recall, that statement not only dealt with the extension of our moratorium, but also gave a new and broad exposition to the principles of the CPSU and the Soviet state's foreign policy activity in the contemporary world conditions. It was a sort of exposition of the fundamental propositions and conclusions of the 27th CPSU Congress with reference to the international conditions in the world at the present time.

These latest replies provide an explanation of many of the propositions in that statement. They provide answers to the questions being asked abroad regarding the 18 August statement, both to the sincere questions, so to speak, which are asked when our position has not been fully understood, and to the mendacious and sometimes blatantly slanderous attacks by militarist propaganda against our foreign policy. Therefore, these replies must, I repeat, be evaluated in close connection with the fundamental propositions of the 18 August statement. At the same time, I also would link them to another event -- the 41st UN General Assembly session which opens the day after tomorrow, on 16 September. Undoubtedly the issues raised in our recent foreign policy acts -- particularly those connected with ending the nuclear arms race, which first of all means in practical terms ending nuclear weapons tests -- will be at the focus of attention from the first day of the session of the world forum of states which the annual general assembly meeting represents. Also as you know, there will be meetings between USSR Foreign Minister Eduard Amvrosyevich Shevardnadze and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz. During the session in New York those meetings, as you will remember, aim at solving the question of whether the new Soviet-U.S. summit will take place. In this connection, the replies to RUDE PRAVO are of great interest to world public opinion and are of very great practical importance as a new and vivid manifestation of reason and good sense in the current extremely complex and dangerous period in international relations. Overall, I believe that stress should be laid, in connection with everything I have said, on a thought Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev expressed in his replies: I believe that we already have entered the second stage of the global antinuclear procress, the phase not only of hopes but of realistic plans and specific actions based upon them.

[Andrianov] Vadim Nikolayevich, you mentioned one of the most important features of our foreign policy in recent times: It is not simply a matter of raising the question of the need for a new political thinking, but, I would say, action based on a new political thinking. This action, although unfortunately of a unilateral nature thus far, has the infectious force of example, and this undoubtedly is very important in the conditions that have now taken shape.

As Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev noted, the most valuable thing we still have left is the time to make joint and responsible, albeit compromise, decisions. Time, however, is passing rapidly, and this is why practical action is so necessary now.

[Nekrasov] Yes, time is passing, but the U.S. side's sabotage of fruitful talks unfortunately continues. I do not believe "sabotage" is too strong a word today to describe the U.S. position at the Geneva talks, for we have not moved forward one inch to an arms reduction agreement since last November's, Geneva summit, and this despite all the Soviet Union's efforts, with which we are all familiar. That is why the mutual cessation of nuclear explosions would be so important now. But I believe there is a quite concrete and clear understanding in the world today about this, an understanding that ending tests will essentially halt the race in the most dangerous sphere -- that of creating a real possibility, having halted the arms race in qualitative terms, for dealing with it in quantitative terms. This, the Soviet Union rightly points out, will be much simpler. The overwhelming majority of mankind supports this viewpoint today. This is shown by the message from the leaders of the so-called Delhi Six to Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and President Reagan. The same thing was shown by the Harare appeal adopted by the 18th Conference of Heads of State and Government of the Nonaligned Countries. The same position is held by major and influential political parties in the West, including the social democrats in West Germany and the British Labor Party. It is virtually the overwhelming majority of mankind, including the Amerians. Our press, as you will remember, has on numerous occasions quoted the figure that 80 percent of Americans who now vote vote for ending nuclear tests. And who is against? Their opponents can be named, and counted almost on the fingers of one hand: specifically, official Washington circles, officials in London and Bonn closely connected with them, and the pro-NATO press which essentially is funded by the military industrial complex.

The circles I have named, including many bourgeois mass media and reactionary observers and commentators, are continuing to try to confuse world public opinion, putting forward various arguments about alleged obstacles to agreement on a total end to nuclear tests. That is why I see such great importance in the exposure of those false arguments which was provided in Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's replies. It was a detailed and convincing exposure based on facts, showing and, to use a phrase, developing like a camera film, the whole essence of the speculation and machinations behind the views on the impossibility of other countries joining the moratorium. Naturally, in this connection I would like to mention factors preventing the achievements, or rather the consolidation of trust, such as the new anti-Soviet campaign being whipped up now in the United States over the facts revealed about a U.S. correspondent's espionage in the Soviet Union, the planned entry by U.S. ships into the Sea of Okhostk following the current maneuvers in the area of the Japanese islands, and so forth. Therefore, I would like to mention this important point in the replies: that particular responsibility for the course of events and, it may be said, for mankind's future, lies with two great powers -- us and the United States. Hence our position, the one clearly stated in the replies: No matter how we are provoked, we will not break off the threads of contact with the U.S. Administration, nor will we slam the door, although certain people in the West, particularly in the White House entourage, would very much like us to. This Soviet position produces a very great impression on world public opinion.

[Andrianov] Vadim Nikolayevich, you have now come to a question which, I believe, will be of interest to our listeners. How would you sum up the impression that this new Soviet foreign policy act has made on the world? What can be said about his to date?

[Nekrasov] Well, first of all, I want to make the reservation that I will talk about the responses from the other camp, as it were, since the position of our camp -- by which I mean the fraternal socialist community -- is perfectly clear. Our allies and friends understand our position well and support it consistently and firmly. For our part, as Comrade Gorbachev has observed, we very much value and scrupulously take into account the opinion of our allies. We value highly their activities in the struggle for new political thinking, as well as their active and equal participation in the common efforts to resolve the problems of peace, security, and disarmament.

[Andrianov] It seems to me that, in this connection, much is revealed by even the fact that, in order to elucidate the position of our party and state, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee preferred the pages of a publication of the fraternal Communist Party of Czecholsovakia, the newspaper RUDE PRAVO; that is, a newspaper of one of the states of our community, which is welded together by the indestructible ties of fraternal friendship.

[Nekrasov] Well, if we're talking about the world as a whole, I think one can repeat the words from Mikhail Sergeyebich Gorbachev's replies: The attitude toward nuclear explosions is a test of historical maturity. What is more, it is the touchstone that puts to the test the real purposefulness and main substance of the foreign policy of each nuclear state. Well, that can be said of the responses and reaction of world opinion as of today, that is, literally a few days after publication of the replies?

Like our statement of 18 August, these replies have evoked the most widespread response. This is, undoubtedly, to be explained by the scale of the Soviet Union's new peace-loving initiatives, their exceptional topicality and the account that they take of the demands of the historical period, and the frame of mind and aspirations of the broadest strata of the public. I think it can be formulated in this way -- the general reaction in the world: Moscow has made a vital contribution to the cause of restraining the nuclear arms race and halting the military escalation between East and West.

[Volskiy] I think, Vadim Nikolayevich that it is no exaggeration to say that, in general, the Soviet initiatives to strengthen international security and, primarily now, our moratorium -- to a considerable extent, it is precisely this that is determining the political atmosphere in the world. It doesn't always happen directly, perhaps, not necessarily instantly, but it is noticeable virtually everywhere, in all capitals, even in Washington, where, as we've been saying today, the administration is having to react somehow to our initiatives or seek excuses for rejecting them. And at times, I would say, it is having to artificially create such excuses, as you were saying about the actions of the Pentagon. Certainly, the Pentagon and military circles have a clear line in this sense: a glimmer of hope of relaxing international tension has only to spring up -- and the mechanism for the deliberate exacerbation of tension switches itself on almost automatically.

[Andrianov] In the past weeks such tactics have been employed, for example, in the Mediterranean, where a U.S. fleet and aircraft arre threatening to strike Libya.

[Volskiy] Well, at Libya, perhaps. Or maybe at some other Arab country. The U.S. press also names as possible targets Syria in September. The U.S. 6th Fleet in the Mediterranean has been engaging in such maneuvers -- confused, I would say, and even, perhaps, deceptive maneuvers -- as though its command wants to make a point of showing that any of the countries along the southern shore of the Mediterranean may be in its sights.

The cause, or rather the pretext, is well known: it's terrorism again. It is indeed a serious problem. You know, comrades, that recently a whole series of bloody terrorist acts have been committed in Pakistan and Turkey, where the terrorist's victims were many innocent people. International opinion is anxious. Many countries are worried. The TASS statement published in connection with the recent terrorist act at Karachi Airport indicated bluntly: There can be no justification for what happened, no matter the motives of those who perpetrated the crime. Moreover, the Soviet Union has declared that it is necessary to embark on the practical devising of effective methods to prevent terrorism, and has expressed its willingness to take part in the work.

[Andrianov] As the TASS statement also said, one of the most important areas is the elimination of the crises and conflicts in various regions that provide fertile ground for terrorism.

[Volskiy] Yes, that's a very important, I would even say, key concept. The lack of a solution to current problems -- the Palestinian problem, for instance, the constant tension and the threat of war -- all this gives rise to despair, especially in some strata of young people and among people with a petty-bourgois psychology. This is the source of the ugly phenomenon of terrorism. It has to be torn up by the roots, rather than have the shoots, as it were, cut off. But what is Washington doing? On the pretext of fighting terrorism, it is actually aggravating the phenomenon that give rise to that terrorism. The consequences of new aggresive acts may be highly uncontrollable, especially in the Mediterranean where everything is tense enough already.

[Andrianov] It seems to me that it must be made clear that by terrorism the Americans often mean not so much that actual concept as the people's liberation struggle, that is, a just struggle.

[Volskiy] That substitution of concepts is no accident. The United States really does want to confront the liberation, anti-imperialistt forces of the whole vast developing Third World. As for the Middle East, a broad U.S.-Israeli plan is apparently being drawn up for the lastest round in that confrontation. The recent Middle East trip of Vice President Bush, then that of one of the assistant secretaries of state, and, finally now the visit to Washington by the Israeli defense minister -- all this is not, of course, without purpose, especially since all these talks are accompanied by threats against the Arabs, by the movement of U.S. ships in the Mediterranean, which we've already talked about, by the transfer of new aircraft to U.S. bases in Western Europe, from which they can quickly reach the Middle East, and so on. It's worth recalling at this point that the terrorist network is very closely intertwined -- at least, as far as one can judge from the reports in the foreign press itself -- closely intertwined with the network of U.S., other Western, and also Israeli special services in the Middle East, and it's very hard to unravel it all.

[Andrianov] And not only in the Middle East, but also, for example, in Latin America. Let's take the attempt to assassinate Pinochet. In fact, a lot remains unclear in the matter.

[Volskiy] Yes. Various theories are being put forward to explain it, including even the complicity of the CIA or even of Pinochet himself -- perhaps with a self-inflicted injury -- but what is important is something else: the fact that the Chilean secret police have made use of the attack in order to mount a cruel persecution of all democratic forces in the country. One way or another, the struggle against the Pinochet dictatorship seems to be entering the decisive phase, and the Americans clearly are already weighing the alternatives. They seek to establish a grip on the movement against tyranny and find those political forces, those politicians on whom they can rely in place of Pinochet.

For his part, Pinochet wishes to prove that only he can effectively serve Washington in Chile today, so no one will be able to control the popular masses that have risen up in resistance.

I rather think that much will depend on the outcome of the present confrontation in Chile for the whole of Latin America and perhaps in a wider field, too, if one remembers that the movement against reactionary regimes is gathering momentum. Indeed, this internal movement in many countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America is having an effect on the foreign policies of states in these regions and on the Nonaligned Movement. Regarding the conference which has just ended in Harare, the results of which are now being summed up, many are saying that the movement has adopted perhaps a more clear-cut anti-imperialist position now than it was taking some years ago.

Naturally the United States is reacting to all this and is reacting in its own way. We have seen how it has been reacting to the Soviet initiatives, and it has also been reacting to the movement in the developing world that is undermining its positions there in exactly the same way, above all by displays of military strength and by attempts to bank on intimidation and on methods that could lead to very dangerous consequences.

[Andrianov] That is all true. Indeed, when Vadim Nikolayevich was speaking about Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's replies, he touched in passing upon a provocation about which I want to speak in great detail. This was, what I should call, the provocative militarist demonstration that Washington has staged this week in the immediate vicinity of the shores of the Soviet Far East. I have in mind the U.S. naval maneuvers that began 4 days ago in the Sea Of Japan. Incidentally, they are some of the largest maneuvers in recent times. They involved a score of warships, including the strike-aircraftcarriers Ranger and Carl Vinson, which the U.S. and Japanese press say are carrying nuclear weapons. Taking part for the first time in these maneuvers is a recently created formation of the U.S. 7th Fleet. It is the Romeo battleship combat group led by the battleship New Jersey. This formation's distinctive feature is that it is armed with a total of 70 Tomahawk missile launchers. These first-strike weapons can be armed with nuclear warheads. On the subject of these naval maneuvers THE WASHINGTON TIMES has said that never before have so many U.S. ships been concentrated in this area. Citing an official Pentagon spokesman, the newspaper noted that during the exercises the U.S. Navy was to demonstrate its ability to blockade the Tsushima and Tsugaru straits — that is, the international passages from the Sea of Japan into the Pacific Ocean. The Japanese newspaper YOMIURI noted that these manuevers are the first trial of the news U.S. naval strategy, which was recently announced by John Lehman, U.S. secretary for the Navy. He stated that the Pentagon had decided not to limit itself to just the Atlantic theater and now intended in addition to display its muscles in the northern part of the Pacific Ocean. The Japanese press has no doubt as to the provocative nature of this military display, for instance. In particular ASAHI says that during the maneuvers a nuclear strike on the Far East will be simulated. In the course of this game, if it can be so called, the U.S. cruise missile launchers will operate under the cover of aircraft based in Japan and the navy of Washington's ally in the Far East. The U.S. press has reported that from the Sea of Japan, as you, Vadim Nikolayevich, have already said, the U.S. naval squadron wil proceed into the Sea of Okhotsk. In this connection how can one not fail to remember what a rumpus Washington propaganda has been kicking up regarding the mythical Soviet threat in Central America? At the same time no Soviet ships are sailing along U.S. shores, but U.S. warships are getting closer and closer to the Soviet Union's seaboard, not only in Europe but also in Asia.

These obvious facts are by no means evidence of peace-loving attitudes on the part of certain circles across the ocean.

[Volskiy] One might recall in this connection, Boris Vasilyevich, that several months ago, precisely around the time of the first U.S. aggression against Libya this spring, two U.S. ships did indeed pass from the Mediterranean into the Black Sea, approaching the immediate vicinity of the Crimean shores.

[Nekrasov] Yes, up to the shores of the Crimea.

[Andrianov] That is quite true. Returning to the questions that were put to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee by RUDE PRAVO's editor in chief, I should like to note that Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev touched upon a very broad range of pressing problems. They also included economic problems, though, true, they were mentioned in connection with the plans of certain circles in the West, above all of course in the United States, to continue their course of an unbridled arms race in order to undermine economically the positions of world socialism. Let us say directly that this is no shiningly new venture. How many times already have the imperialist gentlemen attempted to do this! And nothing has come of it for them, and never will! But they have done quite some harm to themselves!

Let us take, for example, the U.S. economy. In 1984 and 1985 it went through its most profound and protracted crisis for a little over 50 years, and since then it has been unable to enter a period of upswing. For almost a year the U.S. economy has been marking time, as it were. Moreover, specialists in the United States itself believe that the U.S. economy is teetering on the brink of a new crisis. After all, the White House has to all intents and purposes placed the economy's civilian sectors on starvation rations, since the main national resources are at the disposal of the military-industrial complex. In this connection the authoritative magazine FOREIGN POLICY has remarked that the priority that is now plainly being given to arms production is leading to a dangerous destabilization of the country's economy and to the undermining of key nonmilitary industries such as metallurgy, the auto industry and heavy engineering.

For example, here are some figures cited by the very well-informed NEW YORK TIMES: Over the past 4 years the eight leading metallurgical companies in the United States have suffered some $8 billion in losses. More than 300,000 metallurgical workers have been made redundant. U.S. economists are also drawing a joyless picture of other civilian sectors of the economy, which under existing conditions are unable to compete effectively in world markets with their rivals from other countries. The foreign trade deficit is therefore mounting. Specialists estimate that by the end of this year the trade deficit will be $190 billion; that is to say that last year's record in this field will be surpassed. In the unanimous view of authoritative experts the sorry state of affairs in the U.S. economy leaves no hopes of solving chronic socioeconomic problems in the United States such as unemployment, poverty, malnutrition, and homelessness. Even the bourgeois press has been forced to admit this. After all, there are over 35 million poverty-stricken people in the capitalist world's richest country. Over 3 million Americans do not have a roof over their heads in the most direct sense of the world. Harvard University research has shown that at present 20 million U.S. citizens are regularly undernourished. Even according to official estimates, the country's army of unemployed is keeping firmly at the 8 million mark, although according to trade-union figures there are 6 million more.

Senator William Proxmire has said that the stumbling U.S. economy simply does not have the resources left for growth, and its future, he emphasized, looks truly frightening. This is all the pay-off for the militarist course of the present Washington administration, which is continuing the arms race.

[Volskiy] Here we reach the end of our broadcast. Thank you for your attention. Until we meet again!

SHEVARDNADZE DEPARTS FOR UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

LD160728 Moscow TASS in English 1718 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 16 TASS -- Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Minister of Foreign Affairs who leads a Soviet delegation at the 41st session of the U.N. General Assembly, left Moscow for New York today. He was seen off in the airport by Vitaliy Vorotnikov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Russian Federation, Stepan Chervonenko, head of a department of the CPSU Central Committee, and other officials.

PONOMAREV EXPOUNDS ON UNIVERSAL SECURITY

LD151921 Moscow TASS in English 1732 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 15 TASS -- TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes:

International peace day will be observed in the world tomorrow, on the day of the opening of the regular 41st session of the United Nations General Assembly. The current year is known to have been proclaimed by the 40th U.N. General Assembly session a year of peace. And now international peace day within the framework of this year. [sentence as received] Is it not here, it may seem, an excessive dramatization of the current situation? No, there are not any exaggerations here whatsoever. Mankind is currently going through a new and uniquely responsible and complex stage. It faces the choice: Either allow the sliding through confrontation and the arms race towards the precipice of nuclear self-destruction or bring its mode of thinking and actions in line with the realities of the nuclear-space age and rebuild international relations on the foundations of cooperation and interaction in the cause of preserving peace.

The source of tension currently existing in the world is known. It is the policy of the war-like militarism by the definite grouping within the present U.S. Administration. Everything in this policy testifies to the fact that the U.S. ruling circles -- political, military and industrial ones -- are under preparations for a nuclear war and, moreover, are capable of unleashing it irrespective of the awesome gravity of the consequences which are bound to ensue. Under old standards of the pre-atom age, it would have been enough to counter an adequate force to this policy and not to bother about anything any longer. But today this approach is unacceptable. Moreover, it is dangerous since it can only expedite the approach of nuclear catastrophe.

The way towards delivering mankind of extermination lies in a different direction -- in creating a comprehensive system of international security.

This system was developed and submitted to the consideration of the U.N. General Assembly session, which opens tomorrow, by the countries of the socialist community, including the Soviet Union. It comprises a large set of measures underlying which is broad cooperation of peoples. But to ensure the efficiency of the all-embracing system of international security, one should evidently begin with stopping unconditionally nuclear weapons tests. If there are no tests, no new types of nuclear weapons will appear.

The USSR set a good example in this matter: It has been refraining unilaterally from nuclear explosions for over a year now. The Soviet side is prepared for arresting the nuclear arms race and passing over to the complete elimination of nuclear armaments as early as the close of the current century. This open stand of the Soviet Union has been announced to the whole world. A successful movement towards setting up a comprehensive system of international security will, however, largely depend on Washington's stand. In Washington they have been banking on force until today and doing everything to hamper rather than promote the process of ensuring universal security.

GATT MINISTERIAL SESSION OPENS IN URUGUAY

LD152326 Moscow TASS in English 1340 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] Punta del Este (Uruguay) September 15 TASS -- TASS correspondent Ruslan Knyazev reports:

A ministerial meeting of the countries participating in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) has opened in this health-resort town on the Atlantic Coast of Uruguay today. The meeting is being held in an atmosphere of sharp differences between the developed capitalist countries and developing nations. It is to resolve the question of holding a new round of multilateral talks on the regulation of trade.

By the beginning of the meeting, representatives of 92 countries participating in GATT have failed even to reach agreement on the agenda of the forthcoming talks. They have not reached accord above all on two subjects -- trade in services and trade in farm produce. The USA, which strives for an uncontrolled penetration of the developing countries by its corporations in the field of informatics and financial monopolies, strongly insists on including trade services into the GATT system. This is opposed by India, Brazil and other developing nations wishing to protect their national economy from massive foreign penetration.

The group of exporter countries, in the first place of Argentina, Uruguay, Canada and Australia insists on the discussion of the question of farm produce. They demand that the protectionist measures of the USA and the member-countries of the European Economic Community undermining the foreign trade of states, in whose exports farm produce occupies the main place, should be cancelled. Yet the Western powers do not wish to examine that question.

As a result, three different draft agendas of the forthcoming multilateral talks regulating trade had been presented by the beginning of the meeting. As the Uruguayan press notes, it is so far not clear whether any compromise decision would be reached at the meeting in Punte del Este, or a new round of talks within the GATT framework will not be held at all.

Apprehension is expressed also that the frustration of talks within the GATT framework will lead to a sharp deterioration of the "trade war" in the capitalist world which will, in the first place, adversely affect the developing nations.

EEC BODY MEETS TO DISCUSS S. AFRICA SANCTIONS

LD152323 Moscow TASS in English 1302 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 15 TASS -- By TASS commentator Vasiliy Kharkov:

The Ministerial Council of the European Economic Community going into session in Brussels today will again discuss economic sanctions against the South African racist regime. Meeting three months ago in The Hague, the heads of state and government of the Common Market countries put off a decision on the burning issue after finding their disagreements wider than they could bridge. But the times demand concrete measures, not delaying tactics.

It is now more obvious than ever before that the apartheid system is at the ebb of life. Pretoria chiefs are mounting a ruthless crackdown on freedom fighters, staging military adventures against neighbouring countries and counting on "constructive engagement" with Washington as the means of survival. But resistance to apartheid both in South Africa itself and from the world community is so strong that it is doomed.

The just-ended 8th conference of the leaders of the non-aligned countries, which represent the majority of the planet's population, has reiterated the conviction of the world community that comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa remain the only peaceful means of making the racist Pretoria regime abandon apartheid.

But the United Staes and its allies, to which South Africa is important both economically and politically, remain stubbornly reluctant to reckon with world opinion. The United States has invested 15 billion dollars in the economy of South African racism. British investments there amount to 12 billion pounds sterling. The West is also interested in continued racist control over Namibia because it makes perceptibly easier for its transnational corporations to plunder the territory's wealth.

The current session of the EEC Ministerial Council follows a recent unofficial meeting of the foreign ministers of the Common Market countries in a London suburb. The issue of sanctions against South Africa was also on the agenda there but British Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe later said no decisions had been taken there on that score.

THE LONDON TIMES said in its commentary on the EEC Council session that its participants would evidently only agree on limited measures. It added, however, that there were differences even about those measures. West German WELT AM SONNTAG said Bonn was prepared to join a ban on the import of iron and steel from South Africa but was strongly against a coal import ban. Such cosmetic measures, of course, cannot do much damage to apartheid. They only serve to demonstrate that Western powers deriving profits from cooperation with South Africa are making every effort to prevent all-embracing sanctions against the apartheid regime.

AUCCTU CHAIRMAN PREVIEWS BERLIN MEETING

LD151116 Moscow TASS in English 0510 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 14 TASS -- "Millions of workers on earth expect a new impulse from the world forum of trade unions to the strengthening and development of internationalist solidarity in the struggle for the interests of the working people. It is with this striving and with this mandate for active cooperation with all the participants in the forthcoming meeting that we are going to Berlin", Stepan Shalayev, chairman of the All-Union Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions (AUCCTU), has told a TASS correspondent. He will head a Soviet delegation at the Eleventh World Congress of Trade Unions, which is to begin in the capital of the German Democratic Republic (GDR) next Tuesday. The AUCCTU chairman pointed out the need for closer unity of trade unions in present-day conditions as a vigorous democratic force which must invigorate the struggle for peace, for the rights of the working people, and for social progress.

Stepan Shalayev highly appreciated the activities of the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU), the largest international democratic organisation which brings together more than 200 million workers from 82 countries. After the tenth congress (1982) the WFTU, in close connection with the defence of the socio-economic interests of the working people and of trade union rights and freedoms, has markedly intensified the struggle for peace and disarmament and against the nuclear threat.

Having pointed out that the positions of trade unions of various orientations on the main problems of peace and security have drawn substantially closer together, Shalayev stated: "It is precisely for this reason that the WFTU can more actively use its potential to give greater scope to the anti-war movement of the working people and trade unions, to increase cooperation with different segments of the international trade union movement and other progressive forces on such problems, in particular, as the struggle against the space militarization plans, the socio-economic consequences of the arms race, the conversion of military production, and a rise in employment in civilian sectors".

Stepan Shalayev said further: "The extension of the Soviet Union's unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions has found a broad response among the world public, including trade unions which are members of the WFTU. This is a practical step which accords with the need for a new political thinking in the nuclear age. The peace initiatives of the USSR and of other fraternal countries are a manifestation of socialist ethics, of the deep realization of the responsibility for the destiny of not only their own peoples but of the entire civilization as well. We are confident that paramount attention at the congress of trade unions will be given to matters of peace".

The complex international situation has confronted the trade unions with a good deal of acute problems", the AUCCTU chairman said in conclusion. "Their solution to a considerable extent depends on how much the existing split in the international trade union movement will be overcome. The forthcoming forum in Berlin is called upon to work out a unified strategy for the joint actions of trade unions in various spheres of social life".

TELEVISION INTERVIEW WITH FORMER CIA EMPLOYEE

LD142220 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1745 GMT 14 Sep 86

[Special issue of "Camera Looks Into the World" program entitled "CIA Man Talks," presented by Genrikh Borovik, with interview with former CIA employee Edward Lee Howard by Borovik "a few days ago in a Moscow suburb" -- interview recorded in English with superimposed Russian translation]

[Text] [Borovik, shown in study with bookshelves in background] Hello there, comrades! Several years ago "Camera Looks Into the World" showed you a series in three episodes on the CIA of the United States. That program provoked a wide response, and the viewers requested a continuation. Today we can fulfill that request to an extent. It will be done in the following way.

I believe many of you noticed a small report which appeared in IZVESTIYA some time ago. I shall read it: The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium received a request from U.S. Citizen Edward Lee Howard, former CIA employee, to grant him political asylum in the USSR. He explained that the reason for his request was the need to hide from the U.S. special services which were groundlessly persecuting him. Proceeding from humanitarian considerations, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium granted Edward Lee Howard's request. He was given leave to reside in the USSR for political reasons. Both in the United States and throughout the world that report caused a sensation, and Edward Lee Howard was at once placed at the focus of the world press' attention. The U.S. papers wrote: Howard's case is the most serious failure of U.S. counterintelligence. The CIA and the FBI blame each other for his disappearance. Executives of both establishments have been punished for this flop. CIA [as heard] Director William Webster, speaking on Howard's case at a session of the U.S. Senate Select Committee on Intelligence and the U.S. House of Representatives, admitted that his agents had made a blunder. There is a sufficient number of precedents of CIA employees breaking with this little-respected organization. We dwelt on that in our 3-episode program on the CIA, and I will refresh some of the names in your memory.

Philip Agee. He wrote a book on the CIA, exposing its activities in the countries of Africa, Latin America and Europe. [Video shows Agee leaning against the railing at the stern of a moving vessel. Caption reads: "Philip Agee, CIA employee, 1959-69."] He provided evidence of the fact that the CIA is not only a state within a state but also a crucial foreign policy instrument of the U.S. Government for interfering into the internal affairs of other countries, for the physical removal of unsuitable political and social workers and for toppling unsuitable regimes. [video shows a photograph of an apparent coding machine with Agee sitting in corner of a room, talking into a microphone]

John Stockwell, a CIA professional, who broke with this organization after the failure of CIA secret operations in Angola. [Video shows Stockwell talking, seated on a balcony facing a garden. Caption reads: "John Stockwell. CIA employee. 1964-77."]

Victor Marchetti. [Video shows Marchetti leaning against a writing desk and talking. Caption reads: "Victor Marchetti. Deputy CIA director. 1955-69."] He helped to identify CIA agents working abroad both with diplomatic cover and under a more sophisticated cover of journalists, businessmen or employees of various firms.

There were also several other precedents, but the case of Edward Lee Howard is special. He is the first former employee of the CIA to seek political asylum in our country. And the reasons for that are also special. We would like Edward Lee Howard himself to tell us about these reasons.

"Camera Looks Into the World" decided to talk with him for our viewers. He gave his consent, and a few days ago our conversation took place in a Moscow suburb where he lives at the moment. [Video shows two men walking through a birch grove on a sunny day. They are involved in a conversation, Howard is gesticulating as he explains something to Borovik. Both on this occasion and throughout the interview Howard is dressed in a smart light-colored suit. Video cuts to a room where the interview takes place: Borovik and Howard sit in comfortable armchairs facing each other]

[Borovik] A great deal of interest and attention is now being paid in the world to you. And I am happy that you are participating in the conversation here today for our viewers. Naturally I have a lot of questions I would like to ask. For instance, I would like to ask you about the way you got to the Soviet Union. I do not expect to get a detailed answer but, anyway, how did you get to the Soviet Union?

[Howard] I can only say that it was done secretly. It was dark, everything looked black, and I came with the help of your people.

[Borovik] Well, that is quite a good answer for our unusual conversation. Our viewers will be most interested to learn about your life, childhood, family. Be brief please.

[Howard] Well, my upbringing was nothing out of the ordinary. I went to school....

[Borovik, voice over] Edward Lee Howard spoke about his life. The entire story would not fit in our program, for it is too long. We have selected what is, in our view, the most significant and interesting episodes associated with the CIA.

But before we start [video shows Borovik back in his study], I would like to say a few words about him as a personality, bearing in mind the limitations of using someone's life story which is self-related, to depict the nature of the particular individual.

He was born in 1951 in New Mexico to a well-to-do family. His father worked as an electronics expert with the USAF. Then a school and a university in Texas. This was in the late sixties-early seventies, which was a prominent period for U.S. history. The Vietnamese war was on, a dirty and unjust war. The whole world was condemning this war, and the best traits of the U.S. people expressed themselves in the antiwar movement. Edward Lee Howard was one of its participants. As a freshman, he was a recipient of a military grant, he was trained for the Army. And in his 2d year, as a sign of protest against the war in Vietnam, he rejected the grant. That was when he started doubting and disagreeing with the policies of the U.S. Government.

Having graduated from the university, he joined the Peace Corps. The Peace Corps is an interesting organization. It was set up in the early sixties when the Kennedy administration was looking for slogans and ideals that would be popular with U.S. youth. The official objective of setting up the Peace Corps was formulated in an enticing way: to assist backward countries in organizing their economies, to render free medical aid, to promote studies of the English language and U.S. culture, and so on and so forth. These high-sounding words attracted many good, young Americans who were looking for their place in life and in doing so were not always able to find jobs in their own country. Among those who were looking for their place in life and who were captivated by this idea was Edward Lee Howard. At that time he was unaware of the fact that the Peace Corps was an organization actively used by the CIA for gathering information and for gaining influence in various countries of the world, especially in Latin America, Asia, and Africa.

He did not learn about it until much later. He worked in Colombia and the Dominican Republic. It was there that he learned about the fascist coup in Chile, about the assassination of President Allende who was elected by the people. But he did not learn about the CIA participation in that coup until much later.

[Borovik, shown with Howard in room of interview] When did you leave the Peace Corps?

[Howard] In August 1974.

[Borovik] And what did you do after that?

[Howard] Well, I came back to the States and started comtemplating what I could do to continue my professional career. Initially, I did recruiting for the Peace Corps for 6 months. I traveled in the Southwest, went to Puerto Rico and recruited students for the Peace Corps. Incidentally, in Puerto Rico I was referred to as a CIA agent for the first time.

[Borovik] And who was it that referred to you as an agent?

[Howard] These were Puerto Rican students. I was recruiting volunteers at the University of San Juan, Puerto Rico. We set up a small booth there displaying Peace Corps posters, appeals -- that is, we did everything that is usually done on such occasions. Local students kicked me and my colleagues out of the university campus, saying that we were CIA agents. But this was not true. We were just looking for qualified Spanish-speaking Americans who could work in Latin America. But I understand that students, especially at that time, had every reason to be suspicious, after what happened to Allende and because of U.S. policies in general.

[Borovik] Now we approach the period in your life when you worked for the CIA. How did it happen that you were recruited?

[Howard] Basically, I was always interested in intelligence work. As early as in my teens I read Ian Fleming's novels about "007".

[Borovik] And probably watched James Bond films too! [laughter]

[Howard] Well, everybody I knew watched them. And on one occasion I learned that there was a CIA man in the town where I worked, and I decided to give him a call.

[Borovik] How did you know he worked for the CIA? Did he find you himself, or it was you who established contact?

[Howard] I found his name in the telephone book. I was surprised. How come that CIA agent is listed in a telephone book? I called him up and asked him what he was doing, and he replied: I am doing recruiting. And whom are you recruiting?

Those whom we need, he said. That is, we had a chat. I sent him a completed questionnare, and he invited me for an interview. A month after that I gathered the necessary papers where I listed everything about myself and about all my relatives, friends and colleagues at work. They checked them all very thoroughly and invited me to come to Washington for a week.

[Borovik] You mean that they spoke with them about you, or they checked them?

[Howard] As far as I know, they checked approximately 35 people who knew me personally and talked to them about me, what kind of person I was, my character, how well I worked, what views I had about the U.S. Government.

[Borovik] And the decisions were positive?

[Howard] Well, they invited me to work for the CIA.

[Borovik] How do you mean, did they come and say: welcome?

[Howard] No, once I had taken all the tests and after these checks with my acquaintances and relatives, they invited me to Washington for a week, for a series of psychological tests, tests about knowledge of world events.

[Borovik] Could you describe the psychological tests?

[Howard] Well, these were very long procedures. For example, they asked if I preferred blondes or brunettes, a shower or a bath. Probably every question had a hidden meaning, I don't personally know what. But the conclusion was that I am normal. I understand that at that time, at least, they were looking for people of an adventurous inclination.

[Borovik] What image did you have of the CIA at that time, apart from what you got from Fleming's books? Did you think about the CIA as an analytical organization engaged in analysis and research, or as an organization more involved in subversive activities?

[Howard] Frankly speaking, I thought about the analytical side. Of course, I was a realist, but I did not know the CIA very well. I know what an ordinary person knows, that is information which one can read in booklets bought at newspaper stands. These are written by people defending the CIA or ones negatively inclined, such as the book by Philip Agee. But you don't really know what the CIA is until you get inside it. And even then you need time. About 9-10 months passed waiting for the tests, and I was offered the job in December 1980. I started work in January 1981, just at the time that President Reagan took office in the White House.

[Borovik] Was that in Washington?

[Howard] The 1st year was mostly training. I spent the 2d year in the Soviet section of the CIA. I was chosen for a mission in Moscow. I left the CIA before coming to Moscow in June 1983.

[Borovik] Why do you think you were chosen for work in the Soviet sector? How did they present this work to you? What was your reaction, and so on? How did they explain it to you?

[Howard] Well, I was offered this job partly because I was making good progress in the training process. I had good references from my bosses, and during the training process I was among the 25 percent of top officers. Apart from that, I was a little older than the remaining officers, as our average age was about 27, while I was already 30. They also wanted the man going to Moscow to have more experience of life. By that time I had been married for 5 years, my family ties were strong and furthermore I had a secure past, as they called it.

[Borovik] Am I right in thinking that appointment to the Soviet section means promotion, that the Soviet section is considered the most dangerous but also the most prestigious?

[Howard] Certainly the USSR is target number one for the CIA, it's their main target. And the people working in the Soviet section consider themselves to be the best qualified in the CIA. It is possible of course that employees of other sections -- the European, for example -- consider that they have better manners than their colleagues from the Soviet section, but the Soviet section is, well, a sacred part of the CIA.

[Borovik] What kind of people did you meet in the Soviet section? What kind of life did they lead? What was their intellectual level? What do they prefer in life? What do they read? What do they talk about? What kind of image of the Soviet Union have they formed?

[Howard] Undoubtedly as regards the image it's the most negative image. They are hard-headed anti-Sovieteers. There is no question of it.

[Borovik] Is it blind anti-Sovietism?

[Howard] Well, many of these people have Slavonic roots. Either they themselves emigrated in their time, or their ancestors emigrated. They have slavonic names, and their attitude toward the Soviet Union is the same as that of the old emigres.

[Borovik] You are talking about emigres whose parents escaped after the revolution, when their lands and other property had been taken away?

[Howard] Yes, that kind of people, and also those who escaped from the Soviet Union comparatively recently.

[Borovik] Are you talking about Soviet citizens of Jewish nationality?

[Howard] Well, for example my Russian teacher left the Soviet Union in 1979, and she was Jewish. In addition in that section there are people who are typical CIA employees. I am talking about former Army officers, professional military men, and, of course, the military are disposed in a sufficiently anti-Soviet way. But there were also people who could be called intellectuals. They read a lot and were quite well informed about the Soviet Union. But they were a minority.

[Borovik] And what were the main sources of information about the Soviet Union among the ordinary, rank-and-file CIA employees, if we speak about the majority of the Soviet section?

[Howard] Well, the main source is intelligence information, of course. And apart from that they, of course, read, work with employees of various research institutes which specialize in international relations. And all in all in Washington there are sufficient possibilities to learn more about the Soviet Union if one has the time and also the interest.

[Borovik] But the whole atmosphere which formed in respect of the Soviet Union in the United States in the early eighties -- I am thinking of books, films -- did not make it possible to see the Soviet Union from a positive viewpoint?

[Howard] Yes, I think that during those years there was a very definite shift to conservatism, when the present administration came to power and when Casey began to direct the CIA. Of course, the CIA always had a negative attitude toward the Soviet Union, but now the attitude has become even more negative.

As far as I am concerned, I would like to have more time to study the Soviet Union. So that I may be better informed about its history, its culture. I studied the language, I studied pure intelligence work, but I did not have much time to study other aspects of life of the Soviet Union. I was to come to the Soviet Union for 2 years...

[Borovik, interrupting] To Moscow?

[Howard] Yes, to Moscow....

[Borovik interrupting] To the embassy?

[Howard] Yes, to the embassy, and I was to have diplomatic cover. But in the main my work was to be connected with the CIA here in Moscow.

[Borovik] And what kind of work was it to be?

[Howard] Basically to meet with agents and to collect intelligence.

[Borovik] Do you mean recruiting agents, or using other means?

[Howard] Basically my duties were to include meetings with existing agents, collection of intelligence and making necessary materials available to agents. It is very difficult to recruit agents in the Soviet Union. It is too dangerous to do it here. It is possible that the recruitment of Soviet citizens is done outside Soviet borders.

[Borovik] Did you think at the time about Soviet policies, about the fact that the proposals made by the Soviet Union were not all that bad after all? Or were any proposals by the Soviet Union, in spite of their significance, perceived either as propaganda or as concealed evil?

[Howard] When I came to the Soviet section, if we are to speak openly, it seemed to me at the time that the Soviet Union was playing its propaganda game with these peaceful proposals, using them just for propaganda purposes. And many Americans still believe that. Now that I have had many more opportunities to get to know you better as people, to learn more about your history and your culture, my attitude toward the proposals you make is much more serious. But at that time I was more ignorant.

[Borovik] You said that now you have more time to learn about the history and the culture of the Soviet Union. Does that mean that in the CIA's Soviet section people do not study Soviet culture and Soviet history?

[Howard] Well, we were given a dose of these subjects. For example, we had a 2-week course in Soviet literature. But what is 2 weeks? It is nothing. And what was your study of Russian based on? Was it based on a study of Russian literature, Soviet literature, the classics? Or was it based on books such as "Gorky Park"? [both laugh] But anyway, "Gorky Park" is written in English.

[Borovik] I think that here, too I must add a brief comment. [video shows Borovik alone back in his study] We are talking about a book very popular in the United States, by an American writer which is called "Gorky Park". The book recounts how our Gorkiy Park in Moscow is the place where employees of the Soviet KGB deal with their victims: they kill them there, quarter them, hide them in the snow and cover their bloody tracks there. And these tracks are followed by an honest militia employee who, endangering himself, nevertheless solves the crime. A film was even made of this rumbling nonsense, also called "Gorky Park", which unfortunately was not without success and was screened several years ago at many movie theaters in countries of the capitalist world.

[Howard] [video shows both men] Yes, that is very sad because people see that film, or a film like "Rambo", and they become more aggressive. Thus they develop views based on all this rubbish. It is very regrettable.

[Borovik] You have told me that at the time when you worked in the Soviet section you did not know that 20 million lives were lost by the Soviet Union during the war. This, in my opinion was characteristic of not just your level of knowledge but also the knowledge of all your colleagues.

[Howard] No, not all my colleagues. Maybe some of them may have known it, but I myself unfortunately did now know how many people the Soviet Union lost during the war. I knew that it suffered very badly, but I didn't know that 20 million fell on your side and about 300,000 on ours. And that's quite a difference.

[Borovik] Is it true that not just the majority of ordinary people but also CIA employees, including those who worked in the Soviet section, who consider that the main brunt of the war was borne by the United States and not the Soviet Union?

[Howard] I would say that equally myself and the people who surrounded me considered that the Nazi Germany was routed by the forces of the Western allies, while your country only assisted them in that struggle.

I was recently in Kiev and visited the war memorial. That was a very important event in my life. To see a monument in honor of those who suffered and to see evidence of that suffering, all that was very moving. I began to study that history in greater depth, and now I know your people much better and understand much better that you are indeed serious when you make your peaceful statements. You know from your own experience what war is. We in the United States also want peace, but in our soul there is no burning memory as one meets here in ordinary Soviet people.

[Borovik] What could you say about the intellectual level, the daily life, the literature read by the majority of your colleagues in the Soviet section? What kind of films do they watch? What do they talk about? What are their main interests? Do they have ideals and if so, what are they?

[Howard] Well, if we are to speak about the office, they were military officers. And they all have minds focused in one direction: how to shoot, how to beat, how to make parachute jumps, and so forth. A good quarter of the rest were women. I don't think that other intelligence services, although they make use of women, have as high a proportion of women as the CIA has. And I think that these women in the CIA have more adventurist inclinations than ordinary women. While the rest of the trainees in the class were people similar to me, with university education, our professions were different. I, for example, specialized in finance and economy, others had taken history, and so forth.

But I had complications in relations with my colleagues who were formerly in the military whereas I had participated in the anti-war movement. For example, at the very beginning of the CIA training, during the so-called orientation period, we had a lecture...[Howard changes thought] No, perhaps it would be better if I were to start elsewhere.

On the very 1st day of work at the CIA we were presented with the organization's regulations so that we could familiarize ourselves with them, which said what was expected of us, what was required of us. And one of the rules in that book pronounced that nothing could take place without the approval of Congress: neither military nor paramilitary operation. And after that, after I familiarized myself with that code of laws, shall we say, I signed a declaration saying I had carefully read and studied it.

And then some 3 weeks later we had a lecture. It was given by a colonel, head of special operations section. That section dealt with paramilitary operations. He spoke of infiltrating military and paramilitary formations into African, Central American and other countries.

I felt uneasy, I remembered what it said in that code of laws. I said to the colonel: Just a moment, does Congress approve all these operations?

He became very cold and told me: Young man, we do nothing without White House approval. Do you understand?

The entire room went quiet. That was the first time that I felt out of place within the CIA walls. I made a mistake right from the outset. With my liberal past I should not even have entered the CIA, which is such a conservative and militarist organization.

[Borovik] You said that 25 percent of officers on your course were women. Do you know at the time about the case of the agent, Ms Peterson. She was a vice consul in Moscow, and she gave her agent poison ampoules in order to eliminate one or two people in the Soviet Union.

[Howard] I met Peterson during my training.

[Borovik] After she was blown in Moscow, or before that?

[Howard] After.

[video shows black-and-white footage of people entering building with huge CIA coat-of-arms on the floor, subtitled "CIA film," group of people talking, panel of keys, printer, man loading computer cards into a reader, magnetic tape memory deck, with a split off section of the screen showing a newspaper still of a woman]

[Borovik shown alone in his study] Martha Peterson is an employee of the U.S. CIA, who worked in Moscow under the guise of a vice consul at the U.S. Embassy in the USSR. She was caught red-handed at the moment when in a prearranged place in Moscow she was preparing to hand over poison ampoules to her agent. Well, the U.S. intelligence presumably knows well why the poison ampoules are handed over.

Incidentally, our interlocutor mentioned a highly interesting, characteristic figure: 25 percent of CIA employees are women.

He was not talking about analysts, technical staff, or programmers, but so-called field agents, that is, those who are given the dirtiest business, right up to organizing killings.

[Howard; video shows both in room of interview] Peterson gave us lectures on how to conduct yourself if you are caught, what we were to do if apprehended by the KGB, and what had happened to her. At that time I knew nothing about those poison ampoules, I mean the fact that she used those ampoules.

Now she is living quite happily. She is married and has children.

[Borovik] So now she is regarded as a hero in the CIA?

[Howard] Yes, I think she is regarded with respect in CIA circles.

[Borovik] But she did not talk at all about the poison capsules with which she was caught and photographs of which were published?

[Howard] No, she did not say anything.

[Borovik] So these matters are not particularly publicized inside the CIA?

[Howard] These are all secret operations. If you are working in some secret department or other and engaging in your own secret actions, you have no need to pry into other people's affairs and find out what they are doing.

[Borovik] But were you not told by that colonel who addressed you that all CIA actions are approved by the White House?

When I was in the States in the 1980's -- to be precise, in 1981 -- I heard that the CIA was training gangs of contras to be sent into Nicaragua. These gangs were being trained in Florida and California. The U.S. press wrote about this. So I telephoned sheriffs in Florida and California and asked: How come that on your territory there are camps training international terrorists? At that time, you remember, there was a lot of fanciful talk in the United States to the effect that the Soviet Union was involved in preparing acts of international terrorism. I even made a tape recording of one of these conversations. Here is what they said to me: What are you worried about? They are only playing at this. They have not killed anyone yet. If they do go to Nicaragua and if they kill someone there, of course we shall prosecute them. Well, as I understand it, they subsequently killed quite a few people in Nicaragua with the help of the CIA. But no one has been prosecuted. Did you hear about this at the time?

[Howard] Your question about Nicaragua is very interesting. At that time I had only just finished my service in the CIA, and it was just at that time that reports about these terrorists began to appear. And, as I understand it, those involved in this at that time were private individuals, former military people, who were receiving funds from ultra-conservative sources. It is interesting that those people are even now turning up in Nicaragua and conducting the war there. It is also interesting to see what reasons are encountered to justify this form of terrorism, at the same time as terrorism in other parts of the world is condemned. You are absolutely right, this was a time when there was a lot of activity going on in the CIA's Latin American section. A large number of CIA agents were being sent to countries in Latin America.

[Borovik] But let us return to your work in the CIA. You have said that at a certain point you began to become disenchanted with the CIA's activities. Maybe you could tell us a bit more about this process? How was it that you lost your illusions?

[Howard] My loss of illusions? Well, that was a fairly slow process. it began in the very early months of my work with the CIA. Before I had begun to work in the CIA I had been brought up in a spirit of being responsible for my own actions. But there I was given to understand from the very outset that initiative is not welcomed. The chief thing there is to know how to carry out an order, regardless of whether you like the policy or not. That is the thing that is valued above all. The whole atmosphere there is permeated with a spirit of militarism, and I could not feel comfortable with that atmosphere. That goes not only for the training process but also for my work in the Soviet section. The Soviet section is probably the toughest section. Everything is tightly controlled. They tell you which streets or alleys to walk along when you are in Moscow, and you do not question it. You just do what they tell you. That went against my whole nature.

Finally in June 1983 all of this reached the point where I resigned from the CIA after going through a routine lie detector test. They put me through it four times and the whole time did not believe me; they thought I was concealing some kind of criminal activity. I was emotionally exhausted. For me this was a humiliating procedure, because my integrity was being questioned by an electronic machine. That machine was deciding what kind of person I was. I told them everything bad about myself that I could, from spitting on the pavement to breaking the highway code. But still they were not satisfied; they thought I was hiding something and demanded that I tell all. So I resigned and then things got much easier for me.

Of course, my disillusion is connected with CIA policies. I do not think we should be engaging in the kind of things we are involved in in Nicaragua. And then there was also disillusion connected with specific activities as an agent. The best thing the CIA gives you is the possibility of putting a top secret stamp on something you have made a mess of, and then no one will ever know anything about it. Whenever they want to conceal something from the people they always use the term national security. As for this slander about me, this was immediately made public.

[Borovik] Do you think that you have done any kind of damage to the American people?

[Howard] I love my country and my people. I have never done anything which inflicted damage on Americans or jeopardized the security of my country. I can say that without any doubt. Any label can be painful, that is true, but I would not equate my presence in Moscow with disloyalty to my country. Maybe I have displayed disloyalty to the CIA or to the FBI, but that is not the same as my country.

[Borovik] And do you not think that in many cases the CIA and the FBI are the true betrayers of the real interests of the American people?

[Howard] I think that in many cases they have indeed betrayed its interests both through actions and by the management apparatus and through actions of individuals.

[Borovik] You have told us that you were hounded out of your own country. Could you tell us how this happened. You left the CIA and went to Santa Fe.

[Howard] I left the CIA and went to work in New Mexico in the state's legislative department. I worked there for over 2 years. I was happy. I had everything I needed: a wife, a child, a home of my own, a good job, esteem. I had won the trust of many of the state's legislative members. And then in September 1985 -- about 1 year ago -- the FBI placed me under surveillance, both physical and technical. They literally followed my footsteps. What happened amounted basically to the fact that from some source or another -- I do not know which -- they had obtained information that I had supposedly cooperated with your government, and so they placed me under surveillance. They came down on me very hard in mid-September when they interrogated me. I was put in a hotel room with people from the CIA and the FBI. They were putting more and more pressure on me, threatening to interrogate my wife and son. I had to say: Hold on, my son is only 2 years old. This was when I began to fear for my own safety, and so I took a decision. I had worked with these people. I had worked with people from the CIA and from the FBI, and I knew of what they are capable. I decided the best thing... [Howard changes thought] I began to hide. I was helped in this by having worked in the Peace Corps, by knowing Spanish and having friends in South America.

[Borovik] So you took refuge in Latin America?

[Howard] I was in Latin America for some time, then in Europe.

[Borovik] How did you manage to get out of the United States despite being tailed?

[Howard] Well, I was trained not only how to detect a tail but also how to give a pursuer the slip. For instance, to get away from the FBI what I did was jump from a car traveling at full speed round a corner and fall into a blind spot. And then I managed to get out of the United States before they were able to pick up my trail. I did not have to resort to any special tricks. I merely knew well the science of surveillance: where a tail is likely to be and where not; where one might be ambushed, and so forth. If one knows these things it is easier to take countermeasures. And that is how I managed to get away from my tail and leave.

[Borovik] So your CIA training was not in vain?

[Howard] It allowed me to beat them at their own game.

[Borovik] How and why did you decide to come to the Soviet Union.

[Howard] Well, the situation was not getting any better; it just getting worse daily. I was getting tired of living on the run. How long can one go on hiding? I wanted to live openly and do something worthwhile with my life. And I did not want my safety to be in danger. I decided that the time had come to turn to a government that would understand my position and which would help me and protect me. One cannot hide from the CIA for the rest of one's life. I asked your people for help. They checked on who I was and then said: All right, we will help you. I was most surprised. I had always thought Soviet people were gruff and a little bit cold.

[Borovik] Grim, cold, aggressive? Yes?

[Howard] Yes, something like that. But here I have seen that they are very warm, goodhearted people. They are very emotional, and for me that was a revelation.

[Borovik] You were here already when Comrade Gorbachev's last proposal was made, concerning the extension of the moratorium on nuclear tests. What are your thoughts on this?

[Howard, in English] Only just recently?

[Borovik, in English only] Till the new year.

[Howard] The moratorium has been extended till the new year?

[Borovik] Yes.

[Howard] That is a good thing. I would like to see the United States join in.

[Borovik] Why do you think it is not joining in?

[Howard] Virtual paranoia reigns in military circles there. People in the United States — hundreds of thousands of people want the moratorium extended and want underground testing of nuclear weapons halted. I am one of those people.

[Borovik] Do you not think that the U.S. Government's persecution of your family is a violation of the Helsinki agreements?

[Howard] I think that any action against my family on account of my actions is a violation. I should like to hope that the U.S. Government will be wise enough to see that if any kind of action is taken against my family that will be seen in a very negative light internationally. Any action against my family could lead people, not only in the socialist countries but in the neutral countries, too, to say: Hey, that is not right.

[Borovik] Two last questions: First, if this program is shown, even if not in full, in the United States, what would you like to say to your people?

[Howard] I would like to repeat again that I love my country, and that I hope to meet my compatriots one day and explain to them that I have never done anything that might harm my country, and that's the truth.

[Borovik] What do you think, is it possible to achieve peace and good relations between our two countries?

[Howard] Well, let's take my case. I am an officer of the CIA, from the Russian section, which represents an environment very hostile to you. And if even I changed my idea of the Soviet people and its sincere desire for peace, I think that many Americans could change their ideas, if they had such an opportunity to meet and talk with Soviet people. I think that the telebridge, for example, is a remarkable idea. Unfortunately, many Americans watching these programs have the idea that these Soviet people taking part in the telebridge are paid.

[Borovik] By the government?

[Howard] Paid as actors.

[Borovik] In the Leningrad-Boston telebridge there was one American woman who said: I think that the Soviet Government had some part in selecting the participants.

[Howard] Well, in my case, the Soviet Government had no part in the selection -- I was picked by the CIA.

[Borovik] And the very last question: I am sure this program will be shown in the Soviet Union and will be of great intereset to television viewers. Maybe there is something you would like to say to Soviet people? In Russian, maybe.

[Howard, in Russian] Maybe. Well, I want to say a big thank you to you for the help which you have given me at a difficult moment. Many thanks to the Soviet people and to the Soviet state. You are very kind.

[Borovik, in English only] Thank you very much, Edward.

[Borovik, shown alone in study] That is how our conversation for the "Camera Looks Into the World" program ended. The life of this person is unusual. We do not know what lies in store for him.

The complexities of this life, one has to suppose, began when he made the mistake of starting to work for the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. The young Howard had ideals; he thought that in his new job he would be able to help his country which, as far as one can judge, he loves, and toward which he remains a patriot. But he encountered a firm which is merciless and, moreover, acting, as he soon realized, against the interests of the American people. He became one of the 16,500 staff of a firm which has hundreds of resident agents in more than 150 countries. The firm has an enormous budget, of which two thirds is specially devoted to staging secret, subversive semimilitary operations. Stockwell, one of those who broke with the CIA, whom I mentioned at the beginning of the program, calculates that over the last two decades the CIA has caused the deaths of more than 3 million people as a result of the perpetration of all these subversive operations and coups. Many believe that breaks with the CIA on political, moral, religious, or patriotic grounds are a trend that will continue. As the example of Edward Lee Howard and that of many others show, breaking with the CIA is not treachery to the ideals of freedom but a defense of them.

That is the end of our program. All the best.

TASS ISSUES 'REJOINDER' ON DANILOFF CASE

LD151333 Moscow TASS in English 1319 GMT 15 Sep 86

["Rejoinder" -- TASS item identifier]

[Text] Moscow September 15 TASS -- The Western press is full of stories about the former U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT bureau chief in Moscow, Nicholas Daniloff, who is being charged with espionage activities. The flow of stories was sustained and drastically increased by two news conferences held here on Daniloff's behalf by his wife on Saturday and by Daniloff himself on Sunday.

Rather typically, probably out of a sense of corporate solidarity, many Western newsmen rallied to the support of "one of their own" and readily accepted Daniloff's version of what had happened.

"One of us a spy? Oh, totally incredible" -- quite a few of them exclaim with righteous indignation feigning total ignorance of the harsh realities of the modern world, but of which they are well aware when addressing other issues. In fact, few had the professional objectivity to give the Soviet version any credence.

Also typically, not a single Western newsman displayed any sign of "corporate solidarity" when a Soviet correspondent was thrown out of Daniloff's news conference while another, who managed to stay, was pointedly denied a chance to ask even a single question. It can be said, therefore, that this "solidarity" is clearly pro-Western, blinding one to facts and smacking of the "my country, right or wrong" attitude. So what the Western readers and TV viewers are getting is not just one side of the story but a slanted one.

The news conference's questions concentrated on the conditions in which Daniloff was held in prison, the behaviour of his investigators, the meal he had on being released into the custody of the U.S. embassy, and on other things known in journalists as "colour" or "flavour".

It followed from Daniloff's answers that he was not "physically abused", that his interrogator was "polite, sophisticated and fairly objective", there was no coercion whatsoever. True, the food wasn't too good. But after all prison food has never been an attraction of institutions of this type in any country.

There is nothing surprising in the failure of Western, especially U.S. newsmen for all their fondness of investigative reporting to press Daniloff to tell them why he had signed of his own free will his testimony in which he admits at least some of the charges against him. Daniloff sidestepped the lone question on this matter and went into a description of the procedure of interrogation.

Further on Daniloff pathetically exclaimed "if I were a big-time spy, why didn't they arrest me before?" The issue, however, is not whether Daniloff is a "big-time spy" or a small-time CIA agent. The inescapable fact is that the Soviet investigators have in their possession proof of Daniloff's engagement in espionage activities and that when confronted with this proof he admitted without coercion or any other kind of "abuse" his involvement in CIA activities.

It will take some time but the community of Western newsmen in Moscow will have to accept, even if reluctantly, that the "black sheep" in their midst was planted not as a result of some "sinister plot" by the "dreaded KGB" but by courtesy of the American CIA.

Incidentally, no journalist confining himself to his professional duties has ever encountered any untoward problems in fulfilling them.

U.S.-USSR PARLEY ON IMPROVING TIES BEGINS

U.S. Delegates See USSR Ambassador

LD130437 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0059 GMT 13 Sep 86

["Meeting in the Soviet Embassy" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Washington, 13 Sep (TASS) -- In connection with the forthcoming meeting of representatives of the Soviet and U.S. public in Jurmala, Yu. V. Dubinin, USSR ambassador in the United States, received about 300 U.S. participants who will be flying out on 13 September to the USSR. The conversation was held in a friendly atmosphere.

Daniloff Issue Raised

LD152026 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] Representatives of the Soviet and American public gathered in the resort town of Jurmala today at a conference to discuss topical problems of relations between our countries and to seek ways of improving them together. This noble aim brought many of the 300 Americans to the fall Baltic coast. The meeting at Jurmala is a continuation of the discussions begun on the initiative of the American side last year.

The head of the USSR-USA Society and leader of the Soviet delegation, Academician Blokhin wished the conference successful work. He stressed that the current meeting is taking place on the territory of a country which has been observing a unilateral nuclear moratorium voluntarily for more than a year. The deputy USSR minister of foreign affairs, Petrovskiy, spoke about the USSR's peaceful initiatives.

However the rapporteur for the American side, the U.S. President's special adviser on national security, Matlock, tried from his first sentence to impose on the gathering at Jurmala the so-called Daniloff affair. His tirade about the innocent American journalist aroused laughter in the hall. Many Americans also laughed.

Judging by the content of the majority of the speeches, the representatives of the two countries are trying to resolve the main issue of modern times, how to preserve peace and resuscitate the atmosphere of detente and fill it with new concrete content.

Petrovskiy Rebuts U.S. Speech

LD151757 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1600 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] Jurmala (Soviet Latvia), 15 Sep (TASS) -- Even though it is the closed season, the "Dzintari" concert hall in Jurmala resort was packed to capacity with representatives of the Soviet and U.S. public. All 2,000 seats here today have been occupied by the participants in a conference on topical issues of Soviet-U.S. relations.

"Small steps toward each other can become decisive at certain moments of history": These words of Susan Eisenhower, the granddaughter of the former U.S. President, set the tone of most of the speeches.

The conference will discuss the main problems of bilateral relations and ways to solve them. The U.S. delegation, which is headed by Jack Matlock, the U.S. President's special assistant for national security affairs, comprises about 300 members. They include eminent statesmen and public figures: Mark Palmer, Edward Djerejian, Dr Helmut Sonnenfeld, Ambassador Stephen Rinesmith, and John Wallach, among others. Dr Daniel Bretton, president of the Chautauqua Institute, spoke in favor of "an open, honest, and serious discussion" of the problems of modern times and in favor of coexistence without hate and distrust. "The memory of World War II compels us to think about life," he said.

Vladimir Petrovskiy, USSR deputy minister of foreign affairs, described the present state of Soviet-U.S. relations as "dissatisfactory."

"Mutual relations between our countries concern not only the USSR and the United States; the general state of affairs in the world and the prospects for the international climate depend on them, too. We are faced with a common goal: to unite our efforts in safeguarding the survival of humanity in conditions of a growing threat of its total self-destruction," he said. Vladimir Petrovskiy appealed to the participants in the conference to refrain from thinking in stereotypes. "One cannot apply the old standards to an evaluation of the contemporary situation in the world. One must think and -- the main thing -- act in a new way, taking stock of the realities of the nuclear-space age. The task of consolidating security must become the main direction of our joint actions. This must be approached by the limitation and cessation of the arms race," he said. Petrovskiy stressed in particular the necessity of preventing the militarization of space.

Jack Matlock's speech was a dissonant sound in the general tone of the discussion. Voicing, on the one hand, a commitment to achieving positive results at the Jurmala meeting, at the same time he tried to divert serious conversation toward secondary, contrived questions, such as the "Daniloff affair," "the Soviet occupation of the Baltic Republics," and "the Jewish question in the USSR".

Vladimir Petrovskiy, using the right to reply, called these outbursts a "caricature of history." The U.S. Government knows, he said, in what circumstances and for what espionage activity Nicholas Daniloff was detained. The U.S. side is also well aware that the "Zakharov affair" has nothing to do with the "Daniloff affair," Petrovskiy stated. There was applause when Vladimir Petrovskiy called for keeping elements of political show-business out of the serious discussion.

Matlock's thesis about the "USSR's use of force in international politics" was described by the USSR deputy minister of foreign affairs as a "mockery of history." He recalled a report of the Brooklyn Institute, the information in which points to over 200 instances of the use of force by the United States in various regions of the world.

Touching upon the question of human rights violations, another theme raised by Matlock in the spirit of the times of the "Cold War," Petrovskiy recalled that it was precisely the United States which wrecked the chances of an accord on human rights being achieved at the conference in Berne. "If we were to proceed along the path of confrontation then we could present a claim to the U.S. side, but that would take up more than the week allocated to the Jurmala dialogue," emphasized Petrovskiy, who once again called on the U.S. delegation to adopt an honest, responsible approach to the discussion of the problems of Soviet-U.S. relations.

The general mood of the auditorium was beautifully expressed by Sarita (Weeks), a former lecturer at Wisconsin University, who said: "I am not into politics, but it seems to me that we should speak to each other from the heart."

Petrovskiy Stresses 'Dialogue"

LD152159 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] Today in the town of Jurmala a conference of representatives of the public of the USSR and United States on topical questions of Soviet-U.S. relations opened. Our special correspondent Andrey Ptashnikov reports:

This is the second such conference.

Apart from representatives of the public and governmental organizations, also taking part in it are representatives of higher educational and scientific research institutions, military departments, the mass media, and cultural arts fugures. The U.S. delegation includes such high-ranking administration figures as Matlock, member of the president's National Security Council. The discussions at Jurmala will be conducted on four main subjects: the general state of Soviet-U.S. relations and ways of improving them, the arms race and methods of halting it, regional conflicts and ways to settle them, and finally the role of the mass media in forming public opinion. Speaking at the opening of the conference from the Soviet delegation was USSR Deputy Minister of foreign affairs Comrade Petrovskiy. He said in part:

[Begin Petrovskiy recording] For our part, I would say we acutely feel the lack of trust. Trust is needed in our relations. One would think it is time to give up associating the image of the enemy with one country or another. We have a specific enemy: It is the nuclear threat on our planet. The present time requires that political permissiveness give way to dialogue, realism, and responsibility. I am profoundly convinced that an important role in changing the climate and creating an atmosphere for practical deeds can be played by the public when contacts are conducted in the hope of finding points which unite us and which make it possible to move forward. We attach great importance to the dialogue we are conducting today here at Jurmala. We hope this dialogue will lay the foundation for building bridges of cooperation. But these bridges require equal efforts from both sides. [end recording]

Petrovskiy Queried on Afghanistan

LD152056 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] The conference of representative of Soviet and U.S. public opinion is continuing at the resort town of Jurmala near Riga. In their speeches the Soviet participants in the conference are stressing that the principal questions of the present day, the problems of war and peace and preventing a thermonuclear war, should be the main subjects for discussion. It was noted that this goal is served by the Soviet program for the elimination of the world's stock of mass destruction weapons by the year 2000. However, resorting to manifest fabrications, certain U.S. participants in the conference, tried to lead the discussions astray. In this respect Zhurkin, a member of the Soviet delegation, deputy director of the Institute of the USA and Canada, said inter alia:

[Begin Zhurkin recording] A picture of the Soviet Union has been drawn for us which is of course a caricature, making it out to be a terrible country which wants to seize everything and which has been preaching hatred, so to speak, of everybody since 1917, an so on. Well, if this had simply been the result of insufficient information and knowledge, I think we could be entirely unworried about this. We might say: Let the Americans keep their ignorance and, so to speak, educate each other; what concern is it of ours, really. But the worrying thing is this, lack of information, to put it mildly, inspires and justifies policies. Then it becomes a bilateral matter. This is no longer a domestic concern for the United States, because it inspires a policy of enmity toward the Soviet Union and because it projects the image of the Soviet Union as the enemy, and not a country with which one must cooperate. [end recording]

[Announcer] The conference is addressed by a representative of the U.S. side:

[Begin recording] [unidentified participant in English with superimposed Russian translation] It seems to me the Soviet Union has -- it seems to me that, in fanning the flames of war throughout the world, even if it is the so-called national liberation war, the Soviet Union considers that it bears no responsibility for the death of people, for the destruction and poverty caused in at least eight countries, ones like Afghanistan, Angola, or Kampuchea. What do you think about this? [end recording]

[Announcer] Answering his question, Petrovskiy, USSR deputy foreign minister, said:

[Begin Petrovskiy recording] As far as Angola and Kampuchea are concerned, I think that the gentlemen and comrades present here know very well that there are no Soviet troops there and never have been. But I do not want to say that a crisis situation does not exist. There is indeed a crisis situation over Afghanistan. And it is caused by the fact that neighboring countries, in particular the Pakistan bridgehead, are being used for interference in their internal affairs. A struggle is being incessantly waged against a people who wish to determine their future for themselves. But we want a settlement of the political situation around Afghanistan. But, meanwhile, all kinds of things are being done to impede and wreck this political settlement. The Americans have now taken the Pakistanis in hand, so to speak, preventing them having an opportunity to negotiate properly. [end recording]

[Announcer] Discussions will continue tomorrow at the conference.

BRITISH WORKER IN BHOPAL REPORTEDLY CIA AGENT

LD131644 Moscow TASS in English 1338 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] New Delhi September 13 TASS -- Indian police has drawn the conclusion that British national David Bergman, arrested in Bhopal the other day, is an agent of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. According to the newspaper HINDUSTAN TIMES, Bergman said that he had arrived in Bhopal on a goodwill mission, to help people affected by a poisonous gas leak at the plant of the U.S. Union Carbide Transnational. However, he concentrated on collecting information about the scope and effects of the catastrophe and the methods of treatment of grave gas poisoning cases, primarily children. Local observers point out in this context that immediately after the tragedy in early December 1984, which claimed more than 2,500 lives, American specialists engaged in the development of chemical weapons visited Bhopal in the guise of medical scientists.

CPSU'S TALYZIN VISITS PRC'S HUBEI PROVINCE

PM151209 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Sep 86 First Edition p 4

[Text] Wuhan, 13 Sep -- N.V. Talyzin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, who is in the PRC on an official visit at the invitation of the Chinese leadership, visited the city of Wuhan (Hubei Province), a major industrial center and transport focal point, together with the officials accompanying him. During their stay in the city the Soviet guests visited several industrial enterprises and familiarized themselves with the system for supplying the city's population with food products. They inspected the Great Wuhan Bridge over the River Yangtze, built with the Soviet Union's participation, a symbol of Soviet-Chinese cooperation.

A meeting took place with the leadership of the city and of Hubei Province. Guo Zhenqian, chairman of the people's government of the province, spoke of economic building in the province.

N.V. Talyzin explained the Soviet Union's constructive new proposals aimed at ensuring peace and cooperation among various countries in the Far East, which were put forward by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in his Vladivostok speech. The USSR's readiness to develop multifaceted cooperation with the PRC was once again stressed. In this connection the possibility of setting up a joint Soviet-Chinese enterprise in Wuhan was discussed.

N.V. Talyzin laid a wreath at the obelisk to the Soviet volunteer airmen who fell in the fighting against the Japanese aggressors in 1938-39.

CHINESE SCIENTIST DELEGATION VISITS 3-15 SEP

PM151421 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Sep 86 First Edition p 4

[Text] Moscow September 15 TASS -- A delegation from the Institute for Contemporary International Relations at China's State Council, led by the institute director, Liu Seqing, was in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Institute for U.S. and Canada Studies at the Soviet Academy of Sciences from September 3 to 15.

The Chinese scientists, experts on international affairs, met with Soviet colleagues and exchanged views on topical problems of world economics and politics.

Liu Seqing delivered lectures on foreign policy and economic changes that had taken place in China in the late seventies and first half of the eighties.

The Chinese Scholars traveled to Leningrad, Tallinn, and Kiev. They had meetings at the Foreign Ministry and the State Planning Committee of the USSR, visited research institutes, industrial enterprises and collective farms.

Meetings and conversations between Chinese and Soviet scientists were held in a friendly, constructive atmosphere. Both sides stated that such exchanges were very useful and contributed to mutual understanding that was so important for the development of Soviet-Chinese relations.

MESHCHANINOV ON KABUL SOCIAL, MILITARY SCENE

PM110831 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Sep 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Own correspondent D. Meshchaninov report: "Kabul: First Meeting"]

[Excerpts] Kabul -- IZVESTIYA correspondent Dmitriy Meshchaninov has begun work in the DRA. Today we publish his first report from Kabul, the DRA capital. [passage omitted]

At the city executive committee "headquarters" I wanted to know first of all what the Kabul people's attitude was to the authorities' efforts aimed at tackling the problems inherited from the past. These questions were eagerly answered by (Nasima Giyasi), the energetic young executive secretary of the Kabul City Jirgah of People's Representatives Executive Committee.

"I should like to begin by saying that the very concept of 'people's representative' came into being only recently -- in September of last year -- when for the first time in Kabul's history elections were held to the jirgahs of all 11 districts in the capital. Over 90 percent of the city's population took part in the elections, held by open vote.

"The representatives elected by the people," (Nasima) continued, "include people from various social strata and professions, party and nonparty people, workers and scientists, large-scale businessmen and small-scale traders, military men and clergymen, cultural figures and artisans, and activists from various social organizations. There you have it, the broadening of the social base of the revolution in action!

"By joint efforts we have managed to do a lot," she said. "But perhaps the main thing is that we have sensed the citizens' lively response to our work. What do I mean by that? Tens of thousands of Kabul people have already come to the reception centers set up under the executive committee of regional and city jirgahs. People come not just with their problems but also to offer help in the campaign to eliminate illiteracy, take part in voluntary work to clear the streets of rubish and to create green belts, and offer suggestions on improving the work of transport and highways. If people come to us it means that they have faith in us and we must justify their hopes."

Confidence in one's ability, energy, optimism, and orientation toward concrete, vital matters -- that is the main impression I have from my first few weeks in Kabul, filled with meetings with the most diverse people. But there is another equally firm impression that I have: the city, which, like all Afghanistan, is living in conditions of an undeclared war, financed and instigated by the United States and its allies, is ready at all times to repulse the counterrevolution's intrigues.

Armed sarandoy patrol the streets, closely guard the airport, state establishments, industrial enterprises, banks, gasoline stations, and other vitally important facilities in the Afghan capital: The dushmans operate surreptitiously and are capable of disrupting the outwardly carefree, noisy life of daytime Kabul. As soon as the sun begins to set beyond the mountain ridges the gathering dusk descends on the capital before your very eyes. The streets and squares, silver in the moonlight, become empty and silent. Life finally comes to a halt at around 10:00 pm when the curfew begins.

According to the Kabul people, the city has become much quieter. The counterrevolutionaries, worn down by government troops, are clearly becoming exhausted. Their tactics are changing, too. Under cover of night they fire off one or two missiles toward the city then scurry off into their secret burrows from where, by means of messengers, they relay false dispatches to Pakistan about the latest "brilliant operation." Thus the lies are born which the Western radio stations and their Pakistani mimics transmit, richly larded with unbridled anti-Afghan and anti-Soviet propaganda, around the clock to Afghanistan.

Realizing the impossibility of achieving victory in the undeclared war, the dushmans and their protectors are resorting to lies. But their attempts are in vain.

"The counterrevolution has no future," Hamid Rokh, chief editor of the newspaper (KHIVAD), said in conversation, "primarily because it is not supported by the people. Each day we receive and publish reports from our correspondents in the provinces about the progress of elections to the local organs of power. The results of the elections and the active participation in them of different sections of the population unambiguously indicate that the Afghan people have firmly chosen their path and nothing will make them turn back from that path, however difficult it maybe....

INDIA SIGNS COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH NICARAGUA

LD111036 Moscow TASS in English 1008 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] New Delhi September 11 TASS -- India and Nicaragua have made a further step in strengthening friendly relations between their people and governments and in developing bilateral cooperation, the leaders of the two countries agreed after the conclusion of Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega's visit to this country today.

Daniel Ortega said the agreements signed with India were documents for cooperation in the name of life and peace, while Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi said the people of his country sided with Nicaragua in its struggle for independence. A cultural cooperation agreement was signed and a memorandum on technological and economic cooperation initiated during Daniel Ortega's visit here. The Indian Government also granted Nicaragua a 125-million-rupee credit for 15 years.

Besides, India called for talks with the aim of achieving a just and lasting settlement in Central America on the basis of respect for the right of every country there to self-determination as well as their security, sovereignty and independence.

Speaking at a rally in the Indian capital last night, the Nicaraguan president emphasized that India matched its words with action in the interests of both its own people and other developing nations.

ARTICLE EXAMINES EUROPEAN DEFENSE INITIATIVE

PM151535 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Sep 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Ye. Nikolayev article: "Clear Skies for Europe"]

[Text] Like Don Quixote tilting at windmills military-political circles in certain West European countries are now thinking up enemies for themselves -- only unlike the hero of Cervantes' novel, not in order to do good but to justify evil: more and more extremely dangerous and destabilizing spirals in the arms race. Referring to some kind of "missile threat" to West Europe, certain figures in the NATO countries, particularly the FRG, are trying to impose on Europeans the idea that it is necessary not only to participate in the U.S. SDI program but to develop [razvitiye] in addition to this their own "European Defense Initiative" (EDI).

To substantiate this initiative the thesis put forward is that if the United States goes further down the road of implementing its "star wars" program the USSR will obviously also create [sozdast] a similar "space shield" for itself in the future. As a result, the NATO strategists point out, Western Europe would be left "exposed" and would turn into a zone of "reduced security." Who knows, they say, whether the United States, hiding from the "Soviet missile threat," will want to defend Western Europe from it, too, despite allegedly promising to do so now.

Seeing that these arguments produced a skeptical reaction from most sober-minded people in the West, the apologists and theoreticians of EDI are also using the following arguments: Even if the U.S. SDI does not produce the results expected by the White House and it does not prove possible to erect a 100-percent "shield" over the United States, the European NATO countries should nonetheless have effective means for combating Soviet missiles, and not only nuclear missiles but those "equipped with chemical and even conventional warheads."

Active calculations are being made about how -- before the creation [sozdaniye] of new SDI means -- to use the air defense systems available to NATO, specifically the U.S. Patriot antiaircraft missile complexes, for these purposes. It is believed that after certain additions it would be possible to enable these complexes to carry out ABM tasks, that is, to combat ballistic missiles. But the main thing, so the NATO generals say, is to create [sozdaniye] ABM systems and components (including space-based systems and components) specially adapted to European conditions, and to create [sozdat] and utilize to that end the latest technology — laser and particle beam weapons, electromagnetic guns, and other exotic means of warfare.

Judging by existing reports, the process of implementing EDI is conceived both in the form of independent efforts on the part of West European countries in this sphere and in the form of a two-way street: The West Europeans could participate in implementing the U.S. SDI and SDI would pay scientific and technical dividends for EDI.

The U.S. Administration itself, having set itself the goal of firmly hitching its Western partners to its "star chariot," has recently been listening with increasing persistence to the European idea that before large-scale ABM systems are created [sozdany] their technology could be successfully used within the framework of the U.S. SDI for combating missiles of less than strategic range in the European theater.

U.S. right-wing conservative organizations such as the "Heritage Foundation" publish report after report showing that for the United States it would best to begin deploying space arms from Europe. First, they say, Europe is the frontline for Washington's nuclear strategy, and second, the authors of these reports and recommendations claim that Europe could be used to bypass the bans envisaged by the ABM Treaty on the creation [sozdaniye] of a large-scale ABM system for U.S. territory and on the creation [sozdaniye] and deployment space strike arms.

The fact that the U.S. military-industrial complex is interested both in SDI and EDI is clear. But what do the West Europeans themselves think on this score? If it is a question of defending Europe and ensuring a peaceful and nonuclear future for the continent, why enclose this entire palisade of arms in the form of SDI for Europe, an independent EDI, or combinations of both? Why, one wonders, use a sledgehammer to crack a nut and create [sozdavat] on a continent already crammed with arms more and more types of weapons, when one need only go along with the relevant Soviet proposals and adopt the Soviet program for eliminating nuclear and other types of mass destruction weaponry by the year 2000, so as once and for all and without damaging anyone's security to ensure lasting peace for Europe -- a peace without nuclear and chemical weapons and without space arms. And even conventional arms and armed forces could be greatly reduced, were the West to initiate the necessary work in this direction in accordance with the Warsaw Pact countries' recently submitted proposals on this score. What strange and dangerous logic -- building up arms in the hope of ultimately getting rid of them!

The Soviet Union proposes another way -- a way of reaching agreements which would ensure the prevention of an arms race in space and the ending of it on earth. The Soviet side is prepared to take major steps in this direction, including partial solutions. It has put corresponding proposals on the negotiating table with the United States, which would lead to concrete results, were matters to go forward.

On 18 August this year the statement on Soviet television by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, announced the Soviet side's decision to extend the more than year-long unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions to 1 January 1987.

The ending of nuclear tests by the two major nuclear powers -- the USSR and the United States -- would by itself be an important step along the path toward eliminating nuclear weapons. Without tests it would be impossible to improve and create [sozdavat] new types of nuclear weapons, including combat nuclear-pumped lasers within the SDI program.

Given a ban on space strike arms the Soviet side would be prepared to embark on a radical, 50-percent, reduction in Soviet and U.S. nuclear arms capable of reaching each other's territory; at the same time it advocates reducing the level of nuclear confrontation in Europe by eliminating Soviet and U.S. medium-range missiles in the European zone as a frist step toward completely ridding the European continent of nuclear weapons.

As for Soviet operational-tactical missiles, as has already been publicly stated by the Soviet side, in the event of U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe being entirely eliminated, Soviet enhanced-range operational-tactical missiles would be withdrawn from GDR and Czechoslovak territory.

As soon as agreement is reached on medium-range missiles in Europe the Soviet side would be prepared to immediately embark on working out accords on missiles of less than 1,000-km range with regard to this zone. On the whole it is proposed to radically resolve the question of tactical nuclear weapons in the second phase of the implementation of the Soviet program aimed at ridding the planet of nuclear weapons by the year 2000.

Good prospects for an accelerated solution to this problem are opened up by the Warsaw Pact states' initiative on armed forces and conventional arms reductions in Europe: Along with the European states' reduced ground forces and tactical aircraft as well as reductions to the corresponding U.S. and Canadian forces and means deployed in Europe, their organic arms, including nuclear weapons, would also be reduced.

In this context we should recall what was stated by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, during his meeting with British parliamentarians. If, he said, a NATO country such as Britain, for instance, decided to eliminate its nuclear weapons, the Soviet Union would be prepared to respond by making an equivalent reduction in its nuclear potential. And if foreign nuclear weapons were removed from British territory the Soviet Union would guarantee that its nuclear means would not be targeted against British territory and would never be used against Britain.

Unfortunately, dodging these vitally importance Soviet initiatives which make sense to everyone, NATO militarist circles have been continuing with considerable fervor to support the European version of "star wars." This is an extremely dangerous and destablilizing course for the entire strategic situation. Both the spread of SDI action to Europe and the implementation of an independent EDI are an essentially new component in Washington's global strategy aimed at obtaining military superiority over the USSR and represent attempts to involve the West European countries increasingly extensively in U.S. military and space preparations.

A West European ABM system, were one to be created [sozdana], would be used in conjunction with existing U.S. and NATO offensive nuclear arms in Europe. It therefore cannot be seen as anything but a direct supplement to the nuclear arsenals existing on the continent and a kind of "antimissile umbrella" intended, in particular, to protect the Pershing 2 and ground-launched cruise missiles which the United States is continuing to site in West Europe. And the EDI means themselves, West European military figures and experts point out, could be used for striking against targets directly on the other side's territory.

It is also obvious that a "European Defense Initiative" fully accords with the new aggressive concept recently espoused by NATO of inflicting massive strikes deep inside the territories of the Warsaw Pact countries. Termed the "Rogers Plan" -- after the U.S. general who is supreme allied commander NATO forces, Europe -- this concept is a version specially adapted for West Europe of the "Airland Battle" doctrine adopted by the U.S. Army in its new regulations. It emphasizes massive preventive deep strikes against the enemy's defenses with both the latest nonuclear arms -- approximate to nuclear weapons in terms of their destructive potential -- and nuclear chemical arms. The systems that it is proposed to create [sozdat] within the EDI framework would be wholly included in this aggressive plan.

The negative consequences of implementing EDI would not be long in materializing. The Soviet side would be unable to remain neutral were the NATO countries to create [sozdaniye] and be equipped with these new arms. Countermeasures would be taken to restore equilibrium. [paragraph continues]

The implementation of EDI would seriously undermine the efforts to reduce the level of military confrontation on the continent and would create additional difficulties at all forums where talks are conducted on arms limitation and reduction, including the Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space arms in Geneva.

By embarking on the path of implementing EDI, the West European countries would give impetus to a new, dangerous, and costly spiral in the arms race, which would sharply destabilize the situation both in Europe and beyond. European security and international security as a whole would be undermined rather than strengthened.

In short, this is not the course which should be followed. There is another hopeful prospect being opened up for lasting security and peace in Europe by the Soviet initiatives. This is also promoted by the restraint shown by the Soviet Union on military matters, examples of which are the unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions, the ending of deployment of Soviet medium-range missiles in the European zone since last April, the removal of SS-20 missiles from combat duty in April of the same year, and the fact that the Soviet side has not tested any antisatellite weapons. The Soviet side's constructive approach is thus obvious. It is a reality and West Europe need only make use of it.

Everyone can see that the Europeans are tired of nerve-racking confrontation and tension. It is necessary to entirely rid political thinking of the concept of Europe as a "military theater." It must really become an example of the coexistence of sovereign, different, but peace-loving states that recognize their interpependence and base their relations on trust. The way toward this lies through ridding Europe -- from the Atlantic to the Urals -- of the explosive burden of arms.

UK COURTS 'NUCLEAR ENSLAVEMENT' WITH STEALTH BASE

PM150927 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 Sep 86 First Edition p 3

[Lieutenant Colonel Yu. Yurkin "Rejoinder": "Suiting the Pentagon"].

[Text] The Pentagon is bending over backward to obtain a special weapon -- the so-called "invisible" aircraft being developed under the "Stealth" program. It is claimed that this new technology is the "greatest technical leap of the century, of substantial military importance." And it will allegedly permit the United States to acquire "manned and unmanned vehicles which existing air defense systems are inadequately equipped to detect and destroy" -- that was how the Pentagon propagandized the news back in 1990.

The U.S. officials responsible intend to deploy the first consignment of 30 "Stealth" reconnaissance aircraft not at home but far away, albeit somewhere where they will still feel at home -- the USAF base at Lakenheath, Suffolk, in eastern England. "Their arrival," THE MAIL ON SUNDAY newspaper, which maintains close links with the New World, state, "will mean that Britain is again at the frontline of U.S. defense, as was the case in the raid on Libya."

Yes, Britain's senior NATO partner is again giving it an extremely unseemly role. And a risky one, too. For, as is well known, U.S. "Stealth" technology is being used to create not only a reconnaissance aircraft but first and foremost a nuclear weapons platform -- the ATB strategic bomber. Series production of the ATB is planned to start in 1988-1980.

The very "invisibility" -- or rather, the low detectability of the "Stealth" aircraft -- is fraught with extremely dangerous consequences. Just ponder this simple task: How is one to distingusih a "Stealth" reconnaissance aircraft from a nuclear-capable "Stealth"? And how would any of you readers act if you saw an "invisible" plane in the air headed for your hometown? For your further consideration may I suggest the following opinion of General B. Rogers, supreme allied commander, NATO Forces, Europe: "The only possible way of detecting whether an attack is being launched with nuclear weapons or not is to wait for the first large nuclear mushroom cloud to appear."

And the second question: Would you wait disinterestedly for the "result" of the flight or take retaliatory measures commensurate with the situation? And only against the aircraft? Or also against those who sent it? In other words, those who hand over their territory for U.S. militarist ventures are taking yet another step toward U.S. nuclear enslavement. An extremely dangerous step into "invisibility," so to speak -- into nowhere. Not to see that would be a crime.

BUNDESWEHR SEEKS INCREASED ARMS EXPENDITURE

PM151211 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Sep 86 First Edition p 5

[Correspondent Yu. Yakhontov "Rejoinder": "The Bonn Manipulators"]

[Text] Bonn -- Several obsessions are being cultivated on the banks of the Rhine, among them the thesis on the need for the FRG to arm itself urgently with "expanded air defense" facilities, a concept which smacks heavily of the notorious American SDI. To provide material "backing" for this idea, the Defense Ministry apparatus and the Bundeswehr command have been mobilized. Jointly, they have created a frightening story about the "growing threat from Soviet ballistic missiles with conventional warheads and increased accuracy." That is how Altenburg, general inspector of the Bundeswehr, formulated it. The conclusion was drawn that means of combating the new "Soviet potential" must be created urgently, and that money is needed. The machine started up, and the Defense Ministry budget for 1987 already provides for appropriations for research work in creating ABM systems.

But this money was not enough for the Bundeswehr. To get more, evidence is required of the existence in the USSR of the missiles with which the military men are intimidating the government. But the United States is not providing any such evidence. In short, the defense minister called on his department at all costs to obtain "evidence of the threat which exists." In general terms, such things have happened before. Thus in the same report to the government the general inspector also pointed to the unprecedented danger supposedly represented by Soviet tanks.

To back up these claims with any "facts" at all, a curious trick was employed. Only a few days after Altenburg's report, when the defense commission and the budget commission of the Bundestag were examining the Bundeswehr's request for an additional 150 Leopard-2 tanks, in the justification submitted by the Defense Ministry the number of "dangerous" Soviet tanks had leaped up by 7,000 in the military department's statistics! "With regard to the Russian missiles, Bonn's military bureaucracy will resort to a similar manipulaton of the figures," DER SPIEGEL believes. After all, it makes no difference how you intimidate the West German ministers and deputies. The important thing is that by intimidating them you usually get what you want: increased appropriations for arms.

HOSTILE RESPONSES TO PERES-MUBARAK MEETING CITED

PM151437 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Sep 86 First Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Playing Into the Aggressors' Hands. Progressive Arab Forces Condemn Alexandria Meeting"]

[Text] Cairo, 14 Sep -- The Egyptian National Progressive Unionist Grouping [NPUG] has condemned the meetings in Alexandria between President Husni Mubarak of Egypt and Prime Minister Shimon Peres of Israel. The Egyptian authorities agreed to the talks with Tel Aviv in conditions of the continuing occupation by the Israeli aggressors of the West Bank, the Gaza Strip, the Golan Heights, and southern Lebanon, the NPUG statement says. Such actions lead to the deterioration of the general political climate in the Arab world, intensify Egypt's isolation, tie it even more firmly to Camp David, and encourage Israeli expansion. All this is done in the interests of Washington and Tel Aviv.

Other Egyptian opposition parties have also condemned the Egyptian-Israeli summit talks.

Beirut, 14 Sep -- The meeting in Alexandria was an attempt to revive the Camp David process and to push through a Near East settlement that would accommodate the United States. This is noted in a statement published on the results of a meeting of representatives of the Progressive Socialist Party, the Amal Movement, the Lebanese Communist Party, and the Palestinian Front of National Salvation. The first result of the Egyptian-Israeli talks is the escalation of the acts of aggression against the south of the country, the document points out. The Lebanese patriotic forces urge broad strata of the population to take part in a mass protest demonstration which will be held under the slogan of solidarity with patriotic resistance to the Israeli occupiers and condemnation of the talks between Egypt and the aggressor.

SHAMIR REJECTION OF MIDEAST CONFERENCE ASSAILED

LD152307 Moscow TASS in English 1233 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 15 TASS -- By TASS commentator Grigoriy Vasilyev:

Yitzhaq Shamir, leader of the Israeli Government bloc Likud, and other high-ranking members of that bloc have declared openly that they reject in principle even the very idea of convening an international conference on the Middle East with the participation of states which are permanent members of the U.N. Security Council.

These statements followed a meeting in Alexandria between Egyptian President Husni Mubarak and current Israeli Premier Shim'on Peres, at which, it was announced, "Israel has agreed" to attend an international conference. It is significant, however, that those in Israel who in words support the convocation of such a representative forum, interpret its functions and tasks in their own peculiar way.

Tel Aviv, backed by Washington, would like to foist on the Arabs capitulatory variants of a settlement in the course of direct talks and in conditions where Israel would continue to occupy Arab lands.

The conference, as Tel Aviv sees it, should merely rubber-stamp anti-Arab "accords" and lend them the nature of "legality" rather than work out ways of achieving a mutually acceptable and enduring settlement. The issue of participation in the conference by the Palestine Liberation Organization as the sole lawful representative of the Arab Palestinian people is also fully ignored.

But even this interpretation of the conference does not suit the "hawks" from the Likud bloc. Shamir, who is to replace Peres as prime minister next October, said impudently that Israeli troops "will remain in Lebanon for as long as necessary" and that during his rule "Israel's borders will remain intact". He meant the so-called borders established by the Israeli military as a result of aggression, international banditry and war against Arab neighbours, not the borders defined by corresponding U.N. decisions.

Contrary to common sense and existing realities, Israel's ruling Zionist quarters thus continue banking on raw force and blackmail and gambling on a policy of reckless militarry adventures, which is the main roadblock on the way to a truly just Middle East settlement.

CIA, MOSSAD ACTIONS IN MIDDLE EAST DISCUSSED

LD122027 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic 1530 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The U.S. CIA and Israel's Mossad are waging a secret war against Arab states and governments. A few days ago President Reagan approved a plan prepared by the U.S. espionage service that aims to activate secret activities against the government of Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. According to the plan, U.S. agents in the Middle East, West Europe, and other parts of the world will have to activate the recruitment of the hooligan elements among Libyans abroad who are hostile to their country and to establish contacts with the so-called opposition elements within Libya in order to topple Al-Qadhdhafi.

The U.S. CIA has so far succeeded in arranging a meeting outside Libya between its agents and the possible leaders of -- what only the chiefs of Langley imagine to be -- the resistance movement. Such attempts follow the same line pursued earlier by the CIA, namely to provoke disturbances in the Libyan Jamahiriyah, to overthrow the present leadership, and to establish a pro-U.S. regime in the country.

In 1972 the U.S. CIA set up a special group charged with the preparation of an attack against Libya. One CIA plot followed the other. During the period 1980-83 there were no less than eight attempts to overthrow the Libyan government. In 1984 the CIA recruited a group of emigres who are hostile to Libya and made them set up the so-called National Front for the Salvation of Libya and charged it with the task of assassinating Al-Qadhdafi. Those butchers received special training at CIA training centers. They were infiltrated into Libya in May 1984 and were destroyed by the Libyan security forces.

It seems that in view of their successive failures the Americans began to look closely at the experience of their colleagues in the Israeli Mossad. The new provocation against Libya -- the explosion at La Belle Night club in West Berlin on 5 April 1986 was a joint action by the Americans and the Israelis.

The explosive device contained U.S.-made explosives and was brought to the night club by an American soldier who was a member of a group of drug traffickers. It is now known that such groups are formed and financed by the U.S. and Israeli intelligence services to carry out terrorist actions. It is possible that they found the experiment to be successful, because the U.S. intelligence service and Mossad soon formed a joint committee whose task includes the planning and execution of acts of sabotage, such as the assassination of Palestinian and Arab social and political figures and acts of sabotage against progressive organizations.

The special services also prepared for what is known as actions to influence various countries. Such actions aim to change the stands of official and social circles in various countries so that they will be pro-Israeli and pro-Washington with regard to a Middle East settlement, and to slander the Arab national liberation movement and the anti-imperialist struggle of the peoples of the Near and Middle East.

It is not difficult to note that the bloody tragedy at Karachi Airport in Pakistan and the attack on Istanbul's Nebe Shalom synagogue fully meet with the ambitions harbored by the American and Israeli conspirators against the interests of the peoples of the area. There are still more questions to be asked than answers in these two cases. However, if the Americans should resort to arms to punish those whom they accuse of abetting international terrorism -- and in Washington they do not disguise the fact that they mean Libya -- they would in fact be openly endorsing such evil actions.

INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OPENS IN TRIPOLI

LD151024 Moscow TASS in English 0830 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] Tripoli September 15 TASS -- TASS correspondent Georgiy Shelenkov reports:

The 3rd international conference of the Islamic Appeal Society opens today in the Libyan capital. It is to be attended by some 400 representatives of Moslem organizations from 77 countries. The agenda of the conference will include questions connected with the consolidation of the unity of Muslims in the struggle against colonialism and imperialism, for peace and social justice.

A delegation of Soviet Moslems led by Mufti Talgat Tadzhuddin, chairman of the Spritual Board of Muslims of the European part of the USSR, came to Tripoli to attend the conference.

CHILEAN COMMUNISTS DENOUNCE PINOCHET'S REPRISALS

LD160404 Moscow TASS in English 1801 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] Buenos Aires September 15 TASS -- The Chilean Communist Party has denounced "criminal and brutal reprisals launched by the Pinochet regime" against Chileans, hoping to prolong their stay in power. In a statement handed over to a TASS bureau in Buenos Aires, the Chilean Communists call on the opposition to rally its ranks and stand out against the dictator's intention to perpetuate his stay in power. The Communist Party stands out for uniting the anti-dictator forces on the basis of agreements between opposition groups, for instance on the basis of a draft put forth by the national civil assembly, which would enable the country to make a transition to democracy.

The communists are ready to start negotiations and in case agreement is reached on forming a government which would guarantee a real transition to full democracy, the statement runs, would render it support. It is preferable that a civilian leader should head such a provisional government.

The Communist Party regards the propaganda ballyhoo raised by the dictator around "secret arms depots" allegedly uncovered in Chile's north, as a blatant farce staged by the regime's secret services to justify new reprisals. As for the recent attempt on the dictator's life, says the statement, whoever its master-mind is, the fact remains most Chileans regard Pinochet and his regime the main roadblock in the way towards democracy.

CHILEAN GOVERNMENT TAKES ACTION AGAINST PRESS

LD141355 Moscow TASS in English 1222 GMT 14 Sep 86

[Text] Buenos Aires September 14 TASS -- Seeking to check the tide of mass anti-dictator actions at any cost, the Pinochet regime spearheaded its attack at opposition press organs. According to reports from Santiago, in addition to four leading weeklies closed down earlier, the authorities banned the operation of two more magazines and a radio station in Valparaiso, the biggest port city in the country. The collegium of Chilean journalists reported that the black shirts from the paramilitary group September 11 Movement closely connected with the Pinochet secret police, threatened physical reprisals against those pressmen who are trying to cover truthfully the developments in the country. Many progressive journalists were forced to leave the country in a hurry, fearing for their lives.

The wave of terror and blackmail has not bypassed foreign pressmen either. Police arrested Australian film documentary director David Wiseman who had tried to film a protest demonstration in workers' residential areas of the capital. Correspondents of the ANSA and REUTERS Agencies are prohibited, as before, to transmit any information abroad.

The Chilean human rights commission reported that army punitive detachments had raided a village of Mapuche Indians near the city of Temuco. The trigger-happy soldiery committed an outrage against residents of the local community, arresting seven of its leaders who dared to protest against arbitrary actions of authorities and Latifundistas [not further identified].

VEDERNIKOV SAYS CHERNOBYL REACTOR 'UNDER CONTROL'

LD151726 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 15 Sep 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast; interview with Gennadiy Georgiyevich Vedernikov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, by unidentified station correspondent; date and place not specified -- recorded]

[Text] [Vedernikov] Work on eliminating the consequences of the accident at Chernobyl AES is divided into several types of work and stages of work, so to speak. One of the major types of work is the construction of water protection installations, consisting of filtering dykes, non-overflow dams, with a fill of a special zeolite-type material which traps the radionucleids. The plan provides for construction of a total of 131 filtering and protective installations: Up to date 111 have been erected, and the remaining 20 are nearing completion.

By 20 September everything will basically have been carried out, and on 25 or 26 September the last small dam in Belorussian territory will be erected. Herewith the fears of the residents of Kiev, the fears of the residents of Ukraine, that the water would be contaminated by the fall flood waters, are removed. That is, by the time of the fall floods, all the water protection installations will be completed. Of course, the most important thing is the construction of the so-called sarcophagus, for entombment, that is, of the fourth set. Work on this started, in practice, at the end of July; up to date a great deal of work has been carried out. Over 160,000 cubic meters of concrete has been poured into the structure alone. Today the protective structures are already 41 meters high. Today, it is possible quite normally to be in those areas it was quite impossible to approach or even drive up to on the usual machines -- it was possible to go up to or drive up to it only in strictly protected machinery which reduces radiation tens or hundreds of times for the person exposed to it.

The work is nearing its end. I think that by the end of September, or the start of October all work on entombment of the fourth set will be completed. There are all grounds for this. At one time we were lagging behind the schedule we had set for erecting the protective wall, but now we are keeping to the schedule. We fell behind because -- well, a whole series of unforeseen and new things cropped up here, and no one knows how to do them, and one has to find out what to do. We have therefore, in the work of our commission, oriented scientists and specialists primarily toward seeking nonstandard technical solutions, scientific solutions and other ones; and it must be said that people have resolved many things.

[Unidentified correspondent] What state are the first and second power sets in at the moment, and when will they supply current?

[Vedernikov] I think that these sets will start operating in October, or at the start of November at the latest. This will, from all points of view, be both good and alright. People will feel differently too -- for once conditions for normal work are reached, that means there is nothing to be feared.

In conclusion, I should like to say the following: The work is in the final stage. The reactor is under control, it arouses no disquiet among scientists or specialists, nor among our government commission. We are in full control of the situation.

EDITORIAL VIEWS PRIMARY ORGANIZATION ELECTIONS

PM121521 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Sep 86 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Party Report and Election Meetings"]

[Text] The party meeting is the primary party organization's supreme organ. Coming together regularly, communists know that the success of their work depends largely on how deeply they examine pressing problems and with what degree of responsibility they approach the elaboration of the decisions to be adopted and strive for the implementation of the aims outlined. An important role is assigned to report and election meetings where a collective interpretation of the results of a given stage and of the tasks for the future takes place.

The communists' latest report and election campaign is currently under way. According to the CPSU Statutes it applies to party groups and shop and primary organizations with fewer than 15 members. There are many such organizations in the CPSU. Of primary organizations alone there are more than 175,000. The experience accumulated by both the primary organizations and party groups indicates that, though small, they are worth their weight in gold! Everything valuable that practice has produced in this sphere must be attentively studied and augmented, while the layers of inertia, formalism, and a certain timidity which at times covers up the sluggishness of a few individual party organizations must be persistently gotten rid of.

The present reports and elections are the first since the 27th CPSU Congress. Naturally, this makes them particularly exacting and purposeful. Behind us are 6 months of intensive work on the implementaiton of the congress decisions. What has been achieved so far? Is acceleration in evidence everywhere? What is being done by communists to restructure people's thinking and mentality, to organize matters, to improve work style and methods?

Many questions arising from the congress directives and the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum confront the meeting participants. And the more pointed and frank their discussion, the more accurate and the stricter their assessments and conclusions, the more reliable the guarantee that the reports and elections will leave a profound impression on the conscience and conduct of communists, that they will act as a special kind of catalyst in converting the energy of plans into the energy of practical actions.

There are around 1,400 party groups at the Volga Automobile Plant [VAZ], whose collective is working in accordance with the new principles of planning and economic incentives for the second year. Success is evident. Meanwhile, in many party groups the report and election meetings are of a clearly critical nature. Communists are sharply denouncing everything that hampers a more effective utilization of the advantages of the new conditions of managment, the achievement of better-quality cars and enhanced competitiveness, and their efforts to increase production while simultaneously reducing the workforce and the consumption of metal and electricity. A few months ago, discussions with CPSU members started at the plant about everyone's personal contribution to the implementation of the congress decisions. And during the reports and elections, VAZ communists are engaging in an even more exacting discussion of this important topic.

It is a party tradition to avoid deluding oneself about past achievements, boldly to advance, and invariably to strive for greater things. This is also one of the guarantees of acceleration. [paragraph continues]

Reserves exist everywhere, and everyone must seek to identify them. Everyone has to get into a higher gear. Wherever communists are working, be it on a factory floor, at a construction site, in a farm unit, or at a scientific, cultural, educational, medical, or any other institution, they must proceed precisely from these positions in examining the activities of their party organizations.

The aim everywhere must be a serious, self-critical analysis and the drawing of practical conclusions from past and even present lessons. Special demands are made on communists who are working in areas where things even now are not going too well. Ryazan Oblast's Moskovskiy Sovkhoz livestock raising team communists, for instance, openly declared at their meeting that their party group and many party members lacked militancy, persistence, and inspiration in their work. Hence frequent violations of labor and technological discipline, neglect of existing reserves and pacesetters' experience, mismanagement, and, as a result, low output and failure to fulfill plan targets and socialist pledges. Criticizing above all themselves, the communists exposed also the omissions of the sovkhoz leadership and its director V. Agapov, who paid little attention to people's working and living conditions and did little to overcome the lag in livestock raising. The meeting shook up the collective and breathed new strength into it.

Every party organization has its specific features. The report and election meeting participants must take account of this. So for instance communists working on construction sites cannot sidestep questions connected with the introduction of financial autonomy in this area, cuts in the management apparatus, and the expansion of collectives' rights in the fulfillment of plans and the enhancement of the technical standard and quality of construction work. In turn communists in trade, consumer cooperatives, and the consumer service area must concentrate on tasks pertaining to the radical improvement of services for the population, their quality and standard. And as for party organizations at educational establishments -- can it be claimed that the reform of the general education and vocational schools is proceeding successfully everywhere, that the teaching and education of young people and their preparation for independent life is improving everywhere? Of course not. An so what is needed is a businesslike analysis of the whole situation and a redoubling and trebling of efforts.

The practice of organizational, ideological, and mass political work calls for careful examination. Care must be taken to ensure that meeting participants engage in an active quest for the firm establishment of a businesslike, creative style of work aimed at the better organization of enterprising activities on the part of communists and all working people rather than the compilation of papers and protocols and the convocation of endless conferences and sessions. People are acting correctly if, in the preparation and holding of meetings, they seek to thwart the efforts of the advocates of working in the old way, of containing discussion within the framework of the notorious "scenarios," of stage-managing it and depriving it of all substance using the high-flown rhetoric of "professional speakers" and demagogical interpretations of accepted norms. It is necessary to create all the preconditions for a free and honest exchange of views and a respectful attitude to proposals and critical comments submitted.

Good and efficient organization of the reports and elections is a task of the party committees which brooks no delay. In no circumstances must this important campaign be allowed to take its own course. Nor is it acceptable to "manage" it from behind office desks when people and real life are effaced by schedules and reports.

The report and election meeting... preparing for it, a communist must understand that it is a kind of test both for the party organization and for himself. He must ask himself: Do my work and life match present-day demands? Do I hold sacred the title of member of the Leninist party? Is my party organization and are my communist comrades in step with present-day demands? Let the reports and elections serve the further development of party members' initiative and efficiency and the enhancement of their vanguard role in the struggle for the fulfillment of the 27th CPSU Congress decisions and the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development.

PHILOSOPHER VIEWS WESTERN 'REVISION' OF MARXISM

PM120931 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Sep 86 Second Edition pp 3-4

[Article by Doctor of Philosophical Sciences Professor I. Naletov: "From a Single Piece of Steel: On Some Attempts To Revise Marxism" -- capitalized passages printed in boldface]

[Text] The CPSU Program notes that the party regards the further creative development of Marxist-Leninist theory as a very important duty. An integral part of this process is the struggle against various distortions of Marxism-Leninism and attempts to destroy its integrity and misrepresent the views of the founders of our revolutionary teaching. In this connection the emergence of the phenomenon of "Western Marxism" in the ideological arena in a number of developed capitalist countries is a fact which requires special examination.

It is usually social reformist figures and certain bourgeois Marxologists who take on the role of "Marxists on the Western model." For all the diversity of "Western Marxism," the common feature characterizing its supporters is the attempt to present Marxist-Leninist theory in the form of a kind of intellectual archipelago made up of numerous island concepts. Endowed (mainly by bourgeois theorists) with such epithets as "creative," "open," "humanist," and so forth, it is counterposed to Marxism-Leninism as the theoretical platform of the socialism which has been built in the USSR and the East European countries. As a counterweight to dialectical materialism, which is deliberately represented as an "Eastern" or "Soviet" philosophy, a supposedly new Marxist philosophy is cultivated, based on an "authentic" reading of Marx and on Western intellectual traditions.

How is this approach justified? First and foremost it is based on the SEPARATION OF MATERIALISM AND DIALECTICS. The most typical method here is to counterpose Marx as a dialectician to Engels (as originator of the "Eastern version" of Marxism), Plekhanov, and Lenin, who, it is said, adhere to the positions of simplified, even vulgarized Marxism. Thus D. Mclellan, one representative of the British "wing" of "Western Marxism," declares that Lenin's brand of materialism was basically pre-Marxian. Materialism, in his view, is the philosophy of the bourgeoisie which rose up against feudal privileges and religious dogmas in the developed European countries in the 17th-18th centuries. But since there was not a strong bourgeoisie in early 20th century Russia, materialism became the weapon of the proletariat in their struggle against the vestiges of feudalism.

Not confining themselves to this kind of contraposition of the views of Marx and Lenin, the "Western Marxists" also talk about the fundamental differences which supposedly exist between Lenin's works "Materialism and Empiriocriticism" and the "Philosophical Notebooks." The first, they say, is devoid of any dialectical content whatever. The second is a departure from materialism and epistemological problems toward Hegelian dialectics. As a result they draw the conclusion that idealism is not an entirely erroneous entity and that the contraposition of materialism and idealism should be "removed" and replaced by the contraposition of dialectical and nondialectical thinking.

Yet there are no grounds for separating — still less for counterposing — materialism and dialectics. The very means by which Marxism resolves the basic question of philosophy (in the unity of its two aspects) indicates their indissoluble interconnection. This resolution is materialistic: An objective reality exists which does not depend on the cognition of man and mankind, but is primary, while cognition is secondary. However, it is impossible to take the next step without dialectics, since the contraposition of matter and cognition is not only absolute, but also relative. "Of course," V.I. Lenin wrote, "the contraposition of matter and cognition has absolute significance only within the confines of a very limited sphere: in this case, exclusively within the confines of the basic epistemological question of what is to be deemed primary and what secondary. Beyond these confines, the relativity of this contraposition is indubitable" ("Complete Collected Works," Vol 18, p 151). In living, developing Marxist-Leninist teaching there is no materialism without dialectics, and no dialectics outside materialism.

The "Western Marxists" add to the contraposition of materialism and dialectics, among other things the unfounded SEPARATION OF THEORY AND PRACTICE, PHILOSOPHY AND POLITICS. Here, as on many other issues, the "Western Marxists" sometimes expressed directly opposing viewpoints. Some (such as L. Althusser and L. Kolakowski) claim that for Marx, the main thing was the question of practice, while for Engels and Lenin it was the relationship of matter and cognition, social existence and social awareness. Others (in particular D. Mclellan and P. Anderson) believe, on the contrary, that Marx was not a political figure and thinker, unlike Lenin, who was supposedly a "materialist and pragmatist," a "revolutionary Jacobin," but not a theorist or philosopher. However, characteristically, the two groups are united by the desire at all costs to separate materialism and dialetics from the Marxist concept of social progress, and Marxist theory in general from the practice of real socialism.

Marxism-Leninism openly proclaims the indissoluble link between philosophy and the objectives of building the socialist and community society. Here dialectical and historical materialism acts not only as a philosophy and a theory, but also as a methodology. The significance of this last aspect becomes particularly apparent when the need arises to develop theory itself, to enrich it or endow it with concrete content in relation to changed conditions. Thus when one considers the relationship between philosophy and politics in Marxism, the unity of theory and methodology is highlighted as a factor in its integrity.

The classical Marxist-Leninist writers, as is known, characterized socialism only in its basic features of principle. They rightly supposed that the specific face of the future social system could only be revealed by actual experience in building it and by the masses' living creatively. For them, socialism was not a doctrine which could be mentally "designed" in all its details in the quiet of their studies. [paragraph continues]

V.I. Lenin wrote: "We do not claim that Marx or Marxists know the path to socialism in every detail... We know the direction of that path, we know what class forces lead us along it, but the concrete, practical details will be revealed only by the EXPERIENCE OF THE MILLIONS... ("Complete Collected Works," Vol 34, p 116).

Today the theory of scientific communism has become an actively developing component of Marxism-Leninism. It reflects the common laws of the building of the new society which emerged in the socialist community countries, as well as the most important features characteristic of a number of states. At the fraternal parties' recent congresses, questions of scientific socialism and communism were raised in strictly materialistic and dialectical -- that is, real and concrete -- terms. The CPSU Program, for instance, says: "The CPSU does not aim to anticipate in detail the features of full communism. As we advance toward it and accumulate experience in communist building, scientific ideas on the highest phase of the new society will be enriched and clarified."

The CPSU's program documents and the materials of our party's 27th Congress and the other fraternal parties' congresses thus offer examples of the close relationship between Marxist-Leninist philosophy and politics, outlook and practice, theory and methodology. On the basis of the principles of dialectical and historical materialism, they answer questions of fundamental importance for mankind and his continued progress and provide a basis for the possibility of creating a just and lasting peace on the planet as the main condition for resolving all other practical and political problems. At the same time these fundamental documents significantly widen the basis of Marxist-Leninist research and raise topical philosophical and methodological questions, summing up the new phenomena in the socialist society's life and in the practice of the world communist, workers', national liberation, and democratic movements.

One guarantee of the fruitful, progressive development of Marxist-Leninist philosophy is the UNITY OF DIALECTICAL AND HISTORICAL MATERIALISM.

Yet in "Western Marxism" people make all kinds of attempts to wreck that unity. In particular, they regard as entirely superfluous the isolation of historical materialism, and call for its particular problems to be dispersed within the context of more general philosophical problems. As a condition for this merging process, the subject of historical materialism is reduced to abstract reasoning about man and his activity in general. It is not hard to see that this would basically mean eliminating historical materialism and destroying the integrity of Marxist-Leninist teaching.

Marx, Engles, and Lenin, upholding the close relationship between dialectical and historical materialism, always emphasized their common philosophical significance. "Materialism in general," Lenin wrote, "recognizes objectively real existence (matter) independently of cognition, of perception, of experience and so forth on the part of mankind. Historical materialism recognizes social existence independently of mankind's social cognition... From this philosophy of Marxism, forged from a single piece of steel, it is impossible to extract one basic premise, one substantial component, without deviating from objective truth and falling into the arms of reactionary bourgeois lies" ("Complete Collected Works," Vol 18, p 346).

The methodological importance of this unity is equally great, especially since it, too, is presented in a false light by the "Western Marxists." In recent years, taking this standpoint, the well known British philosopher M. Cornforth has claimed, for instance, that materialist theory has never been -- and still less is it now -- a prerequisite of historical materialism. Marx and Engels, he says, did not create a general philosophical theory of the universe, namely dialectical materialism, in order to apply that theory of the study of society. Such prerequisites were, he claims, formulated mainly by the individual natural and social sciences, that is, empirically.

Ignoring the methodological significance of the unity of dialectical and historical materialism leads certain "Western Marxists" to conclude that these integral parts of Marxist-Leninist philosophy have a dogmatic, "metaphysical" meaning, since they do not meet the new tasks of the social sciences and practice. The concept of social existence, in their opinion, loses it dialectical nature as a result of the formation of structures (such as the service sphere) which do not "fit" precisely into the framework of the traditional Marxist concepts of social existence and social cognition. For similar reasons, they suggest abandoning "metaphysical" concepts (that is, concepts beyond science) and the concepts of the base and the superstructure. Such phenomena as the family, the trade network, the management sphere, and so forth do not belong, they claim, either to the base or to the superstructure of society.

Yet the dialectical approach provides the opportunity to understand that in society, if one looks at its actual activity rather than abstract schemata, many structures exist which represent a real unity, the result of the interaction of social cognition and social existence, the base and the superstructure. Naturally, they do not "fit precisely" into any dogmatic schema. Dialectics exist not in order to "fit" social reality forcibly into some schema, but in order to analyze real processes with the help of the concepts of historical materialism. And this in no way belittles the methodological significance of the concepts of materialist dialectics and historical materialism. On the contrary, it reemphasizes it, since phenomena which "do not fit into the framework" can ultimately be understood only on the basis of those concepts.

Thus the term "Western Marxism" is basically not geographical, but frankly ideological. It is not hard to grasp that a superficial mastery of the logic of Marxism-Leninism inevitably leads to dogmatic interpretation of it. In turn, dogmatism in the interpretation of particular propositions itself nourishes the revision of Marxism. Whether or not the "Western Marxists" are aware of this fact, it is clear that the "disintegration" or "pluralization" of Marxism weakens its positions in the present-day ideological struggle and is widely exploited by bourgeois ideologists in their subversive actions against the socialist countries and the international communist and workers movement.

However, "Western Marxism" does not only act as a kind of ideological creditor for the bourgeois theorists. Many of its principles, if they can be called that, are openly borrowed from frankly anti-Marxist literature. Nor are its representatives original in another respect: The theorists of the Second International and the "legal Marxists" and Mensheviks in Russia engaged in cutting up Marxism into its component parts. True, being the first to attempt the revision of Marxism, they cut it up more crudely, in a more primitive and, it must be said, more superficial way. The only new thing in this old tendency is perhaps the fact that Marxism is being subjected to "in-depth" dissection and split into smaller and smaller fragments. Today such "operations" touch its very nucleus: the philosophy of Marxism-Leninism.

Nonetheless it is quite clear that when today's "dissectors" of Marxism declare their intention of developing Marxism by such methods, the dubious nature of the undertaking is revealed by the fact that not a single step forward has been taken in the cause of its renewal or enrichment. There has only been an obvious step to one side, in the direction of purely bourgeois interpretations of the history and theory of Marxism, in the direction of bourgeois Marxology, which openly pursues the goal of destroying the integrity of Marxist-Leninist theory.

TURKMENISTAN PLENUM REVIEWS PRODUCTION PROBLEMS

LD131645 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1410 GMT 13 Sep 86

[From the "Novosti" newscast; announcer-read report]

[Text] A plenum of the Turkmenistan CP Central Committee was held in Ashkhabad today. The report by Comrade Niyazov and speeches by delegates noted that it is still rare for party meetings to discuss questions relating to accelerating the development of production and raising its economic efficiency. There are more than enough grounds for anxiety: A total of 30 enterprises and associations have failed to implement their 8-month plan for marketing their output, and double this number have failed to cope with their labor productivity tasks. The participants in the plenum spoke of the need for a fundamental restructuring of party work and the establishment in each party organization of an atmosphere of creativity and principled demandingness, and advocated a further development of criticism and self-criticism.

MOSCOW WARNS AGAINST SPREAD OF OPIUM CULTIVATION

LD121040 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] The problem must not spread. This is the title of a TASS report. The soil of Central Asia is abundant and fertile, a provider of cotton, fruit and vegetables. But something else is evident too. In recent years, repeated recurrences of profiting from the misfortunes of others have sprouted in the soil of criminal negligence. Some people grow jute, that is opium poppy. Recently, in the course of an operation carried out by public prosecution and militia bodies of the Uzbek town of Kokand a large batch of lethal narcotics was discovered. The investigations will clarify who and in what way gathered and peddled opium on the black market and the trial will determine the degree of everyone's guilt.

As the Uzbek SSR Public Prosecutor's office reported to a TASS correspondent, this year alone poppies and other plants containing narcotic substances were destroyed on dozens of hectares in the Karakalpak, Fergana, Dzhizak and other oblasts of the republic. And another thing is clear too. For producing opium, which has been discovered only in Kokand, illegal sowing areas in one or even several rayons are obviously insufficient. Some data indicate in particular the fact that opium was coming in also neighboring Kirghizia. It is immaterial whether these sown areas are situated on private plots or hidden deep in kolkhoz grazing areas in the mountain valleys: they are all the same on state land. Control over their use is not only authorized but obligatory. It is practically impossible to conceal such sown areas even in the case of poppies grown in the wild. But this is still taking place, then farmers, party and soviet organizations in those places have to be dealt with in a most severe way. They are bad masters of the land. And drug abuse can be ended in the whole world when people do not turn a blind eye to a great misfortune.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 11-14 SEPTEMBER

LD160150 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian, unless otherwise indicated, on 11-14 September. GMT times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

11 September

Grain crops have been reaped on over 3 million hectares in Altay Kray. (0000)

Sowing of sugar beet for seeds has been completed in the Chu Valley, Kirghizia. (0430)

Winter wheat and rye have been sown on 425,000 hectares in Ryazan Oblast, of which 120,000 hectares have been sown by intensive technology. (0204)

Grain has been harvested and threshed on all of the 1.2 million hectares in the Gorkiy Oblast. The average yield in the oblast was 40-45 quintals per hectare. Now potato lifting has started. (0600)

Grain crops have been threshed on more than a half of the total area in the Pavlodar Oblast. (0600)

Nearly 1 million metric tons of grain crops has been threshed in Omsk Oblast. (0800)

Haymaking is nearly finished in Kazakhstan. About 32 million hectares were allocated to haycutting there; to date, sown and natural grasses have been gathered from 30 million hectares. About 16 million metric tons of hay has been taken to storage sites, which is 96 percent of the plan. Farms have laid in 1.5 metric tons more hay than last year. Fodder procurers have also worked successfully in laying in haylage; the annual plan for the republic has been overfulfilled by almost 1.5 times. Mass procurement of silage is now in progress in Kazakhstan; corn and sunflower plantations on all kolkhozes and sovkhozes are providing high yields. (1100)

Farmers of Bashkiria laid in the 2 millionth metric ton of new grain crops today. (1100)

12 September

In Kurgan Oblast, grain crops have been threshed on 600,000 hectares, one-third of the total acreage. Some fields yield over 30 quintals per hectare. (0204)

In Uzbekistan, the first 100,000 metric tons of cotton are to be delivered today to storage sites. The harvest pace is somewhat slower than usual due to late ripening. The harvesting is now done manually, but soon over 35,000 combines will be at work on plantations, harvesting two-thirds of the total yield. (0204)

In Novosibirsk Oblast, each day wheat is threshed on over 100,000 hectares and 50,000 metric tons of grain crops are procured. (0400)

Buckwheat harvesting has opened in Tatariya. (0600)

Over 50,000 metric tons of cotton have been sold to the state in Kurgan-Tyube Oblast. (0600)

Harvesting has ended in Orenburg Oblast fields. Our correspondent talks to Aleksandr Grigoriyevich Kostinyuk, chairman of the oblast executive committee: To date, Orenburg grain growers have poured 3.5 million metric tons of grain into the state's storehouses. Intensive technologies helped to achieve better results. This year more than 900,000 metric tons of strong, valuable and hard first-class wheat have already been sold. Some rayons in the oblast have obtained more than 20 quintals per hectare; for Orenburg Oblast, this is a pretty high yield. The handing over of grain is continuing. Farmers are preparing the soil, high-quality seed, and agricultural machinery for the next harvest. (1500)

13 September

As of today, Omsk Oblast farmers have delivered 250,000 metric tons of grain crops to granaries. A 100,000-strong workforce is out in the fields. In the Irtysh region, 17,000 combine harvesters and over 24,000 vehicles are engaged in harvesting. (0204)

The USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee has announced that 82 percent of cereals and pulses have been harvested in the country as a whole. Harvesting is virtually over in Tula, Ryazan, Orel, Moscow, and Vladimir Oblasts. However, significant quantities of cereals have not yet been threshed. In Kirov, Kostroma, Vologda, and Yaroslavl Oblasts, there were serious failures in the organization of harvesting. As a result, over one-third of the grain has yet to be cut. The main front of harvesting work is now in Siberia and northern Kazakhstan, where threshing is quite good. But the cold summer has delayed ripening of the grain. Even now, during harvest, the weather is poor in Kurgan, Perm, Sverdlovsk and Chelyabinsk Oblasts. Despite the rain, the harvesting pace in Western Siberia is higher than last year. Wheat in eastern Siberia has also been slow to ripen, and the harvesting schedule has to be shortened to avoid losses. But not all farms are making a real effort. In Tyumen Oblast, only 12 percent of the harvest has been gathered, and 17 percent in Omsk Oblast. (0320)

During the 11th 5-year plan period, Kazakhstan failed to deliver 18 million metric tons of grain. (0320)

Over 60 percent of cereals have been harvested in northern Kazakhstan. So far winter sowing in the USSR has only taken place on 19 million hectares -- less than half of what was planned. (0320)

In the Ukraine, the sugar beet harvest has begun. Over 130,000 trucks and tractors are usually needed to transport the harvest. The Ukraine produces nearly two-thirds of the USSR's total production of sugar beet. (0320)

So far, 600,000 metric tons of potatoes have been harvested (?in the USSR). (0320)

To date grain crops have been harvested on almost half of the sown areas in Tuva. (0600)

Mass potato lifting has started on Kemerovo Oblast farms. The harvest is good, averaging 200 quintals per hectares. (0600)

The Mordovian villages are busy these days. Potatoes, sugar beets, and autumn vegetables are being harvested. Autumn plowing causes special concern. To date, already 550,000 hectares have been plowed. This is 70 percent of the entire area. (0600)

All grain procurement enterprises of the Kazakhstan virgin lands have transferred to a round-the-clock work pattern. The grain procurement per day has grown to a record level of 1/2 million metric tons. Wet grain is immediately coming to the drying machines. As a result of the improvement, their total capacity has been brought up to 600,000 metric tons per day, which is one-fourth more than last year. (0800)

In Altay, 60,000 hectares are taken up by sugar beet. (0800)

The Orenburg Oblast harvest is over. The grain producers aim to sell the state 150,000 metric tons of grain more than pledged. (1100

Winter grain sowing has started in Turkmenistan. (1100)

Processing raw cotton from this year's harvest has begun in Azerbaijan. (1100)

Grain producers in Tselinograd Oblast of Kazakhstan today completed harvesting grain crops on the last 1/2 million hectares; 70 pecent of the area has now been cut. (1300)

Specialized farms in Chechen-Ingushetiya have started to harvest rice. (1300)

14 September

Cotton picking has started in Tajikistan (0204)

In Mordovia, 550,000 hectares of autumn land have been plowed -- 70 percent of the total acreage. (0204)

Grain crops have been threshed on 87 percent of the total area in Irkutsk Oblast. (0400)

The center of harvesting has transferred to the eastern parts of the country, where thousands of land cultivators are currently working strenuously and in an exemplary way, inclement weather conditions notwithstanding. All those participating in the harvesting campaign in the Altay Kray have gone over to a round-the-clock work schedule. This has made it possible for the kray's land cultivators to cut grain crops from an area in excess of 3 million hectares considerably earlier than last year. Fodder procurement continues. According to the data furnished by the USSR Central Statistical Administration, the total procured, in terms of fodder units, amounts to approximately 98.5 million metric tons, higher than the figure for the same period last year. However there are still a few farms, above all in the Ukraine, Azerbaijan, Moldavia, and Latvia, where the rate of procurement of high-nourishment fodder has declined. (1800)